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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXI NO. 209 BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

TOTTENHAM HECKLED ON "FRONTIER BOMBING"

Out Of The Gloaming.

Sir Mahomed Yakub told Reuter in London that Gandhiji was a past-master in the art of self-advertising. But even Gandhiji will have to lower his flag before the rotund Moradabad knight.

* * * *

He said that there was much misunderstanding in England about the relative importance of Gandhiji. There is none in India about the Assembly knight.

* * * *

But he has made a great discovery. The W.P. contains the "active germs of responsibility for Indians" he said. Some advance from "seeds" of self-government, but let's hope the germs will survive the hot Indian climate and nobody will prepare a serum to kill them.

* * * *

Sir Mahomed is returning to India after visiting the Islamic relics in Spain We hope they won't keep him there in the museum as a relic of decadent Indian Islam.

* * * *

M. K. Acharya told a Madras paper that he was surrounded in London by a number of British and American ladies. They must have been ardent students of "Mother India" and wanted to carry him off to their private zoo.

* * * *

He says his "Indian clothing, turban and caste mark" attracted them greatly and they wanted first-hand information about India and Indians. This greatly confirms our suspicion that they wanted to capture the last relic of Hinduism for themselves.

* * * *

M.K.A. was greatly impressed by the courtesy of the British, particularly of Sir Samuel Hoare, whom he certified to be the hardest worked man. He must be since he refused even to see this Indian curio.

* * * *

"Spinner's Cottage wins Western India Stakes" says a headline. This is a great compliment to the Khadi and Swadeshi Week, which is in our midst. Even the W.I.T.C. bowed to the inevitable and became Swadeshi!

* * * *

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has put forward 28 schemes to solve the Indian cotton problem. But there is one they don't include—to improve the lot of the Indian cotton grower, as against the millowner.

* * * *

The year 1932, says the Bombay Jail Report, was a difficult one for the Department, as its resources were strained as never before. But it rose to the great occasion and with "economy" as its watchword, both in accommodation and rations, it welcomed all and sundry.

* * * *

The I.G. of Prisons was greatly struck by the "loyalty, energy and efficiency" of the staff in dealing with the prisoners. The prisoners also must have been the unwilling victims of the staff's "energy", but they bore it all with equal loyalty.

* * * *

But the I.G.P. never refused accommodation to anyone, for want of room, which speaks much for his innate kindness and hospitality to all irrespective of caste, colour, creed and even politics. At once he opened new prisons and welcomed them all.

* * * *

When Sir Patrick Kelly went to England on last Saturday a special guard of honour was provided, by both the Mayor and the Vice-Chancellor. But we wonder what particular institution Mr. V. N. Chandarvarker represented.

* * * *

It cannot be the Helpless Beggars, nor the puritanical Prarthana Samaj, which refuses to touch Labour with even a pair of tongs. It must be the University, which has been newly ornamented by him.

* * * *

India can never advance along her chalked out route, unless there is perfect co-operation between education and the Police. They do it in Bengal with queer results. Mr. Chandarvarker is doing it in Bombay now, and we await the results.

* * * *

Sjt. Tairsee must have lost a dear friend, but let us hope he will now confide his sorrows to the new Commissioner. The thread of co-operation between an ex-Congressman, a ex-Home Ruler, an ex-Labour Leader and a Policeman must not be broken!

* * * *

A.P. says that Devidas Gandhi was taken to the Multan Jail and that he was "not handcuffed." It is such killing kindness which makes the jails so popular with the C.D.'s Thank Heaven the A.P. is always there to record such Golden Deeds of the Police and the Jail Department, even if it ignores other events of first importance.

* * * *

Father: "That young man of yours stays very late. Doesn't he know how to say good-night?"

Daughter: "Oh, yes, dad; better than any other boy I ever knew."

"WHOLE TRIBAL AREA ABLAZE"

Daudi's Adjournment Motion Talked Out

If Offending Parties, Europeans, Will Govt. Take Action, Asks Mr. Murtaza

Mr. Tottenham, the Army Secretary was heckled in the Assembly in the course of a debate raised to discuss the Kotkai Bombing on Monday.

Mr. Daudi who moved the adjournment motion said that the Government by their action set the tribal area ablaze and that the Empire was surely not in danger!

Mr. Murtaza Saheb asked whether Government would take a similar action if the parties were Europeans.

The adjournment motion was talked out.

MUSLIM M. L. A's MOBILISE

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Extraneous subjects consumed a substantial part of the Assembly sitting to-day and robbed the main debate on the Textile bill of its chief interest.

Sir J. W. Bhore certainly faced angry opposition though he sat confident of success in the lobby. He will reply to the debate on Wednesday. The Midnapur outrage was given the place of honour in that the president allowed it to be discussed and he associated the chair also with condemnation of the crime. hoped that by merely raising the question of unsatisfactory nature of the reply members would not Kotkai bombing took away two hours of the afternoon sitting.

There was not a single non-official elected member of the House who backed the Government policy and even Mr. James from the European benches spoke more in terms of doubt than of approval.

Mr. Tottenham certainly gave a very clear exposition of the official case and his argument appeared convincing but the House was not in mood to listen to the Government. However the Government did not prompt a closure motion and allowed it to be talked out.

Sir Harry Haig faced a volley of questions regarding the Meerut Conspiracy Case. He said that the High Court judgment had declared that the offence was a serious one deserving ordinarily a long sentence of imprisonment.

Mr. Joshi asked for compensation for those who had suffered through the long trial.

Sir Harry Haig said. The accused themselves were partly responsible by their tactics for prolonging the trial.

Mr. Jagannath Agarwal raised the point that a lot of unnecessary evidence was called.

KOTKAI BOMBING.

The President informed the House of the motion of adjournment by Maulana Shafi Daudi to discuss the unsatisfactory nature of Mr. Tottenham's reply regarding Kotkai Bombing.

Sir Joseph Bhore objected and try to get over the objection to a distant event.

Maulana Shafi Daudi made his position clear after which the President said that in this matter the members were under a genuine misunderstanding and, therefore, he would permit the motion, provided, it was not treated as a precedent. As the required number of members rose, four in the afternoon was fixed for the discussion of the motion.

COTTON INDUSTRY PROTECTION ACT.

The Bill to amend the Cotton Industry Protection Act, 1930, by extending protection till March, 1934 was moved for consideration by Sir Joseph Bhore who said that it was a prudent course to limit the duration of protection in view of impending negotiations which might result in a new commercial agreement between India and Japan. Giving notice to Japan of abrogation of 1904 Convention or this Bill extending protection were not intended to prejudice the forthcoming discussion. In fact, invitation was extended on the Government of India's behalf to the Japanese Ambassador inviting Japan for negotiation. Thus the Government of India took the initiative and it was not their fault of negotiations did not begin at once.

IN INDIA'S INTERESTS?

Sir Joseph Bhore affirmed that Government of India's action in giving notice under the convention or raising the duties was not inspired by an authority or interests outside this country. Both were done on the Government of India's own initiative and in what they believed to be the interests of India. Speaking on the threshold of negotiations with Japanese Delegation, Sir Joseph Bhore hoped that the House would join in giving a warm welcome to the Japanese

(Continued on Page 8.)

PEACE MOVE IN FRONTIER

Governor Interviews Jirga Of Mohmands

TERMS SATISFACTORY?

Upper Mohmands, Who Were Also Invited, Do Not Turn Up.

NATHIAGALI, Sept. 4.

Advices from Ghalanai show that the Frontier Governor interviewed yesterday a Mohmand Jirga of the Government allowance holders and announced the terms on which a settlement could be reached with the upper Mohmands

The Jirga's attitude towards the terms is reported to be friendly.

It is definitely understood that the upper Mohmand maliks who had also been invited to attend the Jirga, did not turn up. His Excellency the Governor's arrival in Nathiagali has been delayed by one day.—A.P.

SATISFACTORY TALKS

PESHAWAR, Sept. 4.

His Excellency the Governor held a jirga at Ghalanai with the Lower Mohmands yesterday. The Jirga, was representative and ended satisfactorily.

His Excellency will return to Nathiagali on the 6th of September.—A.P.

PARSI NEW YEAR

Thursday next, the 7th inst. being the Parsi New Year Day, will be observed as a holiday in the "Bombay Chronicle" office, according to custom.

There will, therefore, be no issue of the Evening Edition on Thursday nor Morning and Dak Editions of Friday, the 8th inst.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SIND

Two Villages Submerged & Property Worth Lakhs Lost

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 4.

The Indus is rising and water is rushing towards Hatri village five miles off Hyderabad. Whole Mirzapore and Hukhari Dehs are submerged. Property worth lakhs is reported to have been lost. Hundreds are rendered homeless. It is feared the whole country-side between old and new Fuleli is in imminent danger.

A thousand workmen are at the bunds whole day and night.

HANDING BACK CONGRESS HOUSE

Madras Govt. Sends Notice To Mr. Satyamurti ?

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

It is understood that the Government have decided to hand back Congress House in Royapetah, Madras, which was seized from Congress in January 1932 when that body was declared unlawful.

It is stated that a notice has been sent to Mr. Satyamurthi, Vice-President of the Tamil Naidu Congress Committee to take charge of the building.—A.P.

Fatal Sequel To Trial Flight

Two R. A. F. Officials Killed In Plane Crash In Sind Village

KARACHI, September 4.

News has reached here that Amarjit Singh and B. Singh, two R. A. F. Officials who were flying from Karachi to Quetta, have been killed in a crash at Padidan village, north Hyderabad, Sind.

TRAINED AT CRANWELL.

The machine is a military aeroplane from the Air Force Depot at Brigh Road, and the dead airmen are Indian Flying Officers of the newly created Indian Air Force, who received their training at Cranwell, and returned to India on the 18th of May last. These two officers reached Semi-Finals in the Sind Lawn Tennis Tournament, just concluded.

FATAL TRIAL FLIGHT.

(LATER).

Further details available regarding the 'plane crash point out that a party consisting of three R. A. F. 'planes with four pilot officers, Amirjit Singh, Bubhindar Singh, A. B. Awan and H. P. Erdad left this morning on a trial flight.

The machine involved in the crash, it is stated, developed troubles at Hyderabad (Sind), and was repaired partly, then proceeded further, but shortly after they gone 120 miles when some trouble occurred, and while landing, the 'plane is stated to have overturned, resulting in its crash and the death of the two officers.—A. P.

MRS BURGE TO SEE GOVERNOR

Not Present On Football Field When Husband Was Murdered

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Contrary to the previous reports, Mrs. Burge was not present when her husband was murdered. She arrived at the football field after the occurrence.

Mrs. Burge came to Calcutta to-day accompanied by Mr. Burrows, Commissioner of Burdwan. She returns to Midnapore to-morrow.

Her object in coming to Calcutta is to see the Governor. Mrs. Burge intends subsequently to proceed to England with her small daughter, six years old.

(Earlier News on Page 12).

LABOUR CAMPAIGN AGAINST FASCISM

Mr. Walkden's Slashing Attack On Dictatorships

LONDON, Sept. 4.

In view of the leaning towards dictatorship methods within the Labour Party disclosed by the recent symposium of views of Sir Stafford Cripps and other Labourite leftwingers, the chief interest in the presidential address of Mr. A. G. Walkden at the Trades Union Congress at Brighton centred on his slashing attack on dictatorships and spread of Fascism.

Foreshadowing a united labour campaign against Fascism Mr. Walkden stated that the flagrant smashing of democratic organisations in Germany in the past year was not an isolated incident, as powerful and ruthless influences were working in other countries to the same sinister end.

The Fascist movement was fanatically antisocialist and hostile to Trades Unionism while behind dictatorships, capitalist interests sought to enrich themselves [illegible]

FATHER OF SWADESHI DADABHAI.

Verily Dadabhai was a Rishi. He was the most loyal devotee of Devi Hind. In India or in England, he thought of Hind, spoke 'of Hind, wrote about Hind, worked for Hind. Morn, noon and night, he was devoted to Hind. He lived for Hind, he died for Hind. To him, Hind was his Mata. Swadeshi his Sutra. Swaraj his Mantra! Jai Dadabhai! Jai Swadeshi!

B. F. B.

St. LEGER CALLOVER

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The following is the callover on St. Leger:—

5 to 2 Hyperion taken and offered.

7 to 1 Scarlet Tiger offered 15 to 2 taken.

8 to 1 Thor offered.

10 to 1 King Salmon offered 100 to 9 taken.

100 to 7 Raymond offered 100 to 6 taken.

20 to 1 Felicitation offered 22 to 1 taken.

22 to 1 Harinere offered.

25 to 1 Sans Peine offered 33 to 1 taken.—Reuter's Special.

PRAKASAM INTERVIEWS MAHATMA

Discussion On Present Situation Adjourned Till To-day

POONA, Sept. 4.

Mr. T. Prakasam had a long interview with Mahatma Gandhi to-day commencing at 2 P.M. At 3.15th discussion was adjourned to 3 P.M. to-morrow again.

The subject of discussion was the present situation in the country.

DEVIDAS MUST LEAVE DELHI

Govt. Have No Objection To His Living Anywhere Else

HAIG EXPLAINS

Saye Ban Is Due To Previous Connection With C. D. In Capital.

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

In the Legislative Assembly Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, answering a series of questions about Mr. Devadas Gandhi, stated that Government had no objection to his remaining in any city in India except in Delhi and even now Government would be prepared to give him freedom, if he was prepared to leave Delhi.

This was due to his previous contact with the civil disobedience movement in Delhi.—A. P.

DEVIDAS TAKEN TO MULTAN JAIL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi was taken last night by 10-20 train on transfer to Multan Jail. He was in the charge of one head constable and two constables.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

By a majority of 64 votes, the Bengal Council to-day defeated the non-official amendment to delete the clause in the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill banning the employment of persons convicted of offences against the State without sanction of Government and providing automatic dismissal of persons so convicted after the commencement of the Act.—A.P.

REARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Miss Kalayani Dass, who was arrested in a hostel attached to the Diocesan College in connection with the recent find of firearms in the same hostel, was discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but was re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—.AP.

JAWAHAR'S PROGRAMME

ALLAHABAD, Sept 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru leaves for Lucknow to-morrow morning. He will then it is understood after a stay there will proceed to see Gandhi and will probably also have a talk with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at Lucknow during two days stay there.

Pandit Jawaharlal had conversations with several Congress workers and others. He is reported to have stated that he will abide by Gandhiji's decision regarding the future political programme. The impression here is that the Pandit although is in sympathy with Harijan and swadeshi movement is understood to have expressed the view that those not keen over Congress work should take to it. For the present it appears that he has not yet chalked out his future programme until he sees Gandhiji.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted:—Applications are invited from respectable and experienced gentlemen for the Post of Organisers and Inspectors either on Pay or Commission for a well reputed Life Office. Box No. 500 "Bombay Chronicle". (7196).

Wanted Regular and Correspondence Students for thorough training. Prospectus free. Madras National Medical College, Conjeeveram. (1149).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Lokmanya Law Class—Coaches students for Advocates examination, regular tuitions begin from 15th September. For particulars apply to M. A. Sakhardande, M.A., LL.B., and Y. M. Rege, M.A., LL.B., Boyce Bungalow, near Wallace Flour Mills, opposite Grant Road Station or Professor Phadnis, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay. (1169).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

92. UNDERTAKERS.

Dyeing Bleaching and Finishing work by contract system for yarn, cloth, loose cotton etc., at very lowest rates. 30 years standing experience in line. Save your colour investments by taking our advices and fixing contract terms. We also test and match all shades and samples, of cloth, yarn and dyes. Address:—S. D. Billimoria & Sons., Sardar Mansion, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1137.

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted a good second-hand 150-200 B.H.P. Steam Engine compound condencing for a boiler of 110 lbs. Apply to: The Standard Tile & Clay Works, Ltd., Feroke. (1177).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

Tenders for the works of

1. Providing Cement Concrete Roadway along a portion of Tardeo Road, between Clerk road and Victoria Memorial School for the blind.
2. Providing 6" Cement Concrete foundation along Palton Road from Hornby Road to Carnac Road.
3. Providing Cement Concrete Roadway at Hornby Vellard.

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 14th September, 1933.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee five each to any one deputed to receive them by the Asstt. Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 2nd September, 1933.

7195

Sheriff's Notice

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1933 which commenced on the 4th July, 1933, has this day been DISSOLVED.

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 4th September, 1933.

7200

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1282 of 1933.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act and having its Registered Office at Oriental Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay for themselves and on behalf of all other the creditors of Himatlal Damoderdas Shah, late of Bombay, Hindu .....Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) Bai JASHODA, widow of Himatlal Damoderdas Shah, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (2) THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act and having its Registered Office at Oriental Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay ..Defendants

To,

The Creditors of Himatlal Damoderdas Shah, Deceased.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order, dated the 17th day of August, 1933, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs abovenamed as Creditors of Himatlal Damoderdas Shah, since deceased have with the leave of the Court obtained on the 17th day of August, 1933, instituted this suit on behalf of themselves and all other Creditors of the deceased against the Defendants praying for the following reliefs.

(a) That it may be declared that the assignments of the Policies in the plaint mentioned in favour of the 1st Defendant are void as against the creditors of the said Himatlal Damoderdas Shah.

(b) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the 1st Defendant her Servants and Agents and any person claiming title through the 1st Defendant may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from in any way dealing with the policies the subject of the said assignments and from recovering the monies payable thereunder respectively.

(c) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, the 2nd Defendants their Agents and Servants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from paying to the 1st Defendant or to any person on her behalf or claiming through her the monies due under the said two policies.

(d) that the 1st defendant may be ordered and decreed to surrender and deliver up to the Plaintiffs or to the Official Assignee of Bombay as the assignee of the estate and effects of the deceased if the estate of the deceased shall on the pending Petition of the Plaintiffs be adjudicated insolvent the said Policies together with the said assignments thereof for cancellation.

(e) that the Plaintiffs costs of this suit may be provided for and

(f) for such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 13th day of September, 1933.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1933.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

This 1st day of September, 1933.

Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

Public Notices

NOTICE

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for catering in the First and Second Enclosures on the Race Course at Mahaluxmi and Poona on Race Days for a period of three years commencing from 1st November, 1933, to 31st October, 1936.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned and sealed tenders marked 'Catering' must be delivered at the Office of the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Monday, 25th September, 1933.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any tender.

C. C. GULLILAND
Secretary.
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

7190

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PAKMODIA STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Cooverji R. Billimoria, Advocate for the Mortgagees Messrs. Sena Uma & Co., and on account and at the risk of the estate and the heirs of the deceased Alibhai Shaikhbhai by virtue of Second Mortgage dated the 18th December 1925, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immovable Property on TUESDAY, the 5th September 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of vacant land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure lying and being at Pakmodia Street, Bombay, containing 60-2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 3117 New No. 10004 Old Survey No. 1/4400 New Survey No. 2/4474 Cadastral Survey No. 4277 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6994 and Street Nos. 96-98-100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. Cooverji R. Billimoria Advocate for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Masjid Low Level Road on MONDAY, the 18th September, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from The Court Receiver and Receiver in Suit No. 1192 of 1931 Hariram Meghji v/s. Mithabai widow and others and in pursuance of the Order dated 31st January, 1933, made in the said suit.

All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring about 330-5/9 sq. yds. together with the building thereon situate at Masjid Low Level Road on the Elphinstone Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay bearing Cadastral Survey No. 85 of the Prince's Dock Division and Municipal B Ward No 5341 and Street Nos. 36 to 40.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, 33 Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co..

AUCTIONEERS.
Tele: No. 22801.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY TO-DAY (TUESDAY) THE 5TH SEPTEMBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT 62 MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO. will sell by Public Auction very valuable Jewellery, Furniture, and Safe of Late Seth B. L. Shroff:—Such as:—

Diamonds:—Bangles, Rings, Rose, Shadi Pins, Ear-rings, Marquise, valuable Diamond and Emerald Ladies full set, etc.

Pearls:—Single and Double Rows, Bangles, Rainful Sets, Necklaces, Studs, Ear-rings, etc.

Furniture:—Almyrahs, Drawing-room Suites, Seds, Safe, etc.

Jewellery to be on view ...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Ginyo Maru	9,000	31 Aug	10 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.
Bengal Maru	5396	18 Oct	28 Oct

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.
Haruna Maru	10500	27 Sept

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Atlas Maru	26th Aug.	10th Sep.
Shunko ,,	8th Sept.	23rd ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct.
Pacific ,,	26th ,,	.....
Hague ,,	9th Oct.	24th Oct

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MINIATURE R. A. F. "ARMADA"

12,000 Miles Flight Across Africa

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A miniature Royal Air Force "Air Armada" will make a 12,000 miles flight across Africa next October.

Three Vickers "Victoria" troop-carrier aeroplanes from No. 216 Squadron stationed at Heliopolis, Egypt, will make the trip.

Wing-Commander C. W. Mackey will be in command. The formation will leave Cairo on October 14 and will be away for about 2 months.

The route will be over French Equitorial Africa, Nigeria, the Gold and Ivory Coasts, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Senegal.

The flight was first mooted in 1931 but an outbreak of yellow fever in French territory caused a postponement. Last year official "economy" interfered but in future flights of this nature will be made annually as part of the normal exercises of the Middle East Command.

A French military squadron is also due to visit the French West African colonies in October. For this reason the French Air Ministry has asked the R.A.F. to extend the flight as far as Dakar. The two "Armadas" are expected to meet one another.

The British troop-carriers that will make the flight are identical to those who evacuated nearly 600 Europeans from Kabul in 1928-29.

They are twin-engined and each machine has cabin accommodation for twentytwo soldiers and a normal cruising range of over 700 miles.—Reuter.

CATCHING SMUGGLERS

New Drive By Customs Authorities

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Visitors to England from India will have to undergo a stricter Customs search now. This is due to the popularity of short holiday cruises and the increased numbers of people going to the Continent for week-end trips.

Despite warnings and fines, a large increase in smuggling has taken place during the last few months. To combat this, the Customs authorities are bringing into force a new system of searching which will make smuggling impossible.

FRIENDS PASSES STOPPED

The first step at Liverpool has been the curtailment of permits to enable relatives and friends to board the vessel before the Customs officers have examined all luggage. Now only people with business on the ship or visitors with exceptional reasons are granted this privilege. To make absolutely certain that passengers do not pass dutiable goods to their friends, "the friends themselves have to pass the Customs." They are scrutinised by trained officers and already this new system has resulted in a substantial increase in duties payable on small articles.

It will take longer to clear the Customs under the new system, but the authorities are convinced some tightening up of the regulations was necessary.—Reuter.

POLICE FIRE ON PRISONERS

BASRAH, September 3.

Seven prisoners were killed and 20 wounded in the Civil gaol when the authorities fired on a section which attacked the guards with stones and bottles, overpowering some of them, and capturing their rifles.—Reuter's special.

RESIDENCE FOR GIRL STUDENTS

Committee Appointed By Calcutta University

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

It is understood that as the result of the representation made by Mrs. P. K. Ray to the University of Calcutta about the inadequate provision for residence for college girl students in Calcutta, the University has appointed a small sub-committee consisting Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Urquhart, Mrs. Tatini Das and Mrs. J. N. Roy to inspect all hostels recognized and unrecognised, where girl students reside and submit a report to the University as to the nature of arrangements obtaining in these places. The University, it is understood, will decide what steps should be taken for improving their future management after a detailed report is submitted by the Committee.

The subject, it transpires, has already engaged the attention of the Students Residence Committee of the University which has submitted detailed information for the consideration of the authorities. It appears that the total number of girl students reading in Calcutta colleges is 803. Of them 555 reside with parents or guardians and 174 in hostels which are directly under the supervision of the college authorities. The remaining students reside in hostels and messes administered by the Y.M.C.A. or any such body. The situation, therefore, is not considered by the authorities to be alarming.—A. P.

NEW DEGREE TO BE CREATED

Proposal Before Calcutta University

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education), it is understood recently drew the attention of the University of Calcutta to the report of the Drugs Enquiry Committee and in particular requested the university authorities to consider the possibility of instituting a degree in pharmaceutical chemistry as suggested in the report of the Enquiry Committee.

The matter was first considered by the Faculty of the Medicine of the University which body suggested certain changes in the regulations. But later on it was felt doubtful by some members as to the desirability of creating a new degree on this subject without adequate information on the future scope of work of students who would pass their university examinations with this subject. Susequently a committee was appointed by the University to go into the whole subject which had submitted a preliminary report to the effect that Pharmaceutical Chemistry might form a part of the degree in Bachelor of Science, the combination of the subjects to be allowed being (a) chemistry, (b) botany and (c) Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Botany.

The most important recommendation of the Committee is, however, that "no useful purpose will be served by the institution of this degree unless legislators enact that no manufacturing firm shall be allowed to employ persons as a pharmaceutical chemist who possesses qualifications lower than the Bachelor's degree in pharmaceutical chemistry."

It is understood that a detailed syllabus will be drawn up by he University on hearing the views of the Government regarding this proposal.—A. P.

CAT'S ILLNESS KEEPS PREMIER IN TOKYO

When Premier and Viscountess Makoto Saito gave up their usual week-end trip to Hayama Saturday, various causes were suggested as having prevented the usual program of the Premier and Viscountess Saito. But it was the Countess' pet cat which caused them to give up the week-end journey to Hayama. Whenever the Viscountess went to Hayama she took her pet cat in her automobile. A few days ago the cat became sick, and Viscountess Saito could not leave the sick cat at home and go to Hayama. Thus their week-end journey to Hayama was given up [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 1, 1989.
Muslim—Jama-dil-Aval 14, 1353
Parsi—Gatha 4, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 24m.
Sunset—6 h. 51m.
Hightide—0-21, 12-39
Lowtide—6-16, 18-46.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 19th September 11h. 51m. p.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.
Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-55 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 6.
Parsi New Year's Eve: Public Holiday.

THURSDAY, September 7.
Parsi New Year (Pateti): Public Holiday.

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FREE FIGHTS FOR SEATS !
We quite understand the disappointment when the
"HOUSE FULL" SIGN
IS PUT UP AT OUR THEATRE
But in the interest of law and order we request all to book their seats in advance
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
4 p.m. Matinees To-morrow & Thursday.
THE NEW RUDOLPH VALENTINO
RAMON NOVARRO
SINGING SONGS OF LOVE IN M-G-M'S DESERT ROMANCE
A NIGHT IN CAIRO
BRINGING TO YOU THE
MOON LIGHT
with
MYRNA LOY
REGINALD DENNY
EXTRA ATTRACTION
WORLD DANCES
All The Dances Including
"THE RUMBA"
Packed With Snappy Music
Free List Suspended

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
1-00 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Music.
1-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
2-00 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club.
4-30 p.m. Ladies Hour: Talk by Mrs Gargidevi Sharma on "A Woman's Duty" in Gujerathi.
5-00 p.m. More News to Ladies Beeth. News available.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (by kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m. Organ Recital by H. J. W. Miller. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral.
7-30 p.m. Book Talk by The Bookman.
7-40 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds; Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
8-45 p.m. European Programme Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme.
9-00 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening. Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates. A Theatrical Night: The Manwantar Dramatic Co., presents A Marathi play "School for Blind".
11-00 p.m. God Save The King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. — Omni-directional Broadcast.
7-00 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben.
Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Programme of Children's music.
7-45 p.m. Going South-Plantation songs in a novel setting.
8-45 p.m. Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. Marius B. Winter and his Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. Gramophone records.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KOHINOOR: "Sinhgad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Time as usual.
CAPITOL: "A Night in Cairo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Cavalcade". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.
PATHE: "One Hour with You." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Whoopee". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Nala Damayanti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Kurukshetra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "It's A King". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
EMPIRE: "Uday Shankar". Daily at 6 and 10 p.m.

GOHARI VISA SHRIMATI JAIN DISPENSARY.—The total number of Jain Patients treated during August at the above dispensary, were 1237; out of which 450 were males 225 were females and 562 were children.

LECTURE POSTPONED:—"Due to unforeseen illness of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas his lecture on "Economic Conditions in Japan" to be delivered on Tuesday, the 5th September 1933 has been postponed for the present."

CUMOO JAFFER SULEMAN CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES:—In the month of August in all 7139 patients were treated in this dispensary. These consisted of 4205 males. 2162 women and 772 children and 4 patients have taken advantage of the maternity Hospital of the Trust.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 8th instant.

The "Mantua" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10 a.m. the same day.

Steamer "Clanmacphee" left London on the evening of Thursday, August 31.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

NO MONEY FOR CEREMONIES

Poverty Makes Man Jump From Second Floor & End His Life

Not having money enough to go to his native place to perform the annual ceremony of his grand mother, is stated to be the reason that prompted one Shantaram Sakharam, to jump down from the second floor of a building at Colaba and thus end his life on Saturday last.

It appears that the deceased was working in a Tea Shop at Colaba. On Friday he went to a ralatives house, who also lived in Colaba. It appears that he had to go to his native place to perform some ceremony and was worrying as he had no money to do so. On Saturday, it appears, he suddenly jumped down from the second floor of the building and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died.

A verdict of death due to fracture of the base and vault of the skull was returned by the Jury at the inquest held over the body of Santaram on Monday morning. The Jury added that the man jumped down while he was in a state of mental derangement.

PRIMUS STOVE VICTIM

"Death due to shock from accidental burns" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of an aged woman named Motibai Narottam, on Monday morning.

It appears that the woman, who was living with her son at C. P. Tank was boiling milk on a Primus Stove on Sunday afternoon, when accidentally her saree caught fire.

She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died later.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL:—The total attendance of the above Hospital was 4169 out of which 2107 were males, 1257 were females and 805 were children. 102 operations were performed. The daily average attence was 174 during 24 working days of the month.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS—A General Meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India), Bombay Centre, will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. in the Library Room of the Centre, Botwala Building, III floor, No. 7|8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of discussing "Open-end Type Tube Wells" by Mr. H. G. Trivedi.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1030 a.m. on Thursday the 7th inst.

Mails for Colombo, the Straights Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Mantua" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

SHREE DURGA PUJA.—A Meeting of the Bengali Residents of Bombay was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Manager, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Bombay, to consider the feasibility of celebrating Shree Durga Puja this year in Bombay. It was decided to hold the celebrations at the Hindusthan Insurance Buildings at Sleater Road, Bombay, and the following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Rai Siahib T. Bannerjee. Mr. G. C. Mitter, Mr. N. M. Sikdar, Mr. U. N. Bose, and Mr. S. K. Chowdhury, (Vice-presidents) and Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Treasurer; Mr. Ashutosh Bej General Secretary; Messrs. S. K. Bannerjee, B. K. Chatterjee, R. Das-Gupta and A. Chowdhury, Joint Secretaries.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE:—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. Socrates Noronha, will deliver a lecture on "Social Hygiene".

The members of the class will visit the Beggars' Camp, Rowli Hill, Matunga, on Thursday the 7th instant at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. P. P. Bharucha will speak further in Gujerati on "Some References to Iranian Calender in some Persian Poems with Astronomical maps and charts".

SWADESHI FESTIVAL

The following is the second day's programme of the Bombay Swadeshi League festival:—

Distribution of literature.
Enrolment of Members.
Sale of Swadeshi Stamps.
Khadi Sales by Volunteers.
"Swadeshi in the Home" Swadeshi Bazar, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Marwadi Vidyalaya.
Public meeting at Hirabag at 6 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. B. F. Bharucha.
Special programme for the day. Sale of Kamal Dal Badges and recruitment of members to Kamal Dal by volunteers carrying the League's Badges.

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League a "Fancy Dress Competition" will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 5-45 p.m. on Friday the 8th September.

Prizes will be awarded as under:—

3 Prizes for the best dressed children.
3 Prizes for the most original costume.
3 Prizes for the finniest costume.

The Prizes will be awarded at the Sir C. J. Hall public meeting.

A Spinning Competition for ladies and girls will also be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya at 4 p.m. on Saturday 9th September and prizes will be given to the two best spinners among girls and the two best spinners among grown-up ladies.

Prizes will be awarded at the Public Meeting to be held at the Jain Mahavir Vidyalaya, at 6 p.m. on Sunday, 10th September.

CONGRESSMAN CONVICTED

Gets Four Months R. I. For Picketing

Four months rigorour imprisonment was the sentence awarded to a Congressman for picketing a foreign cloth shop, by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, on Monday.

According to the prosecution, the volunteer was found picketing the shop of Messrs Kanji Roichand and Coy. at Daristhan, Mandvi on Sunday at 11 a.m.

The accused, in his statement admitted the charye and said that he was picketing the shop because, they were dealing in foreign cloth.

CONSTABLE ASSAULTED

A Police Constable, of the Dongri Police Station arrested a damaged character on Friday night, and while he was taking him to the police Station, a party of hooligans, attacked him with a view to obtain the freedom of their friend.

The Constable, though he recieved a few blows, did not release his hold on the damaged character.

Finding that their attempt proved futile, the assialants took to their heels. The Constable took the damaged character to the Dongri police Station, where he lodged a complaint of assualt against a police constable.

Datta Babaji, one of the assailants, was arrested on Sunday evening and was placed on Monday before My G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, charged with assualting a public servant while on duty.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till September 11.

LANDLORD KILLED OUTRIGHT

Knocked Down By Engine Near Madras

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

A, 55-year old landlord, Mr. Manuswamy Naicken was killed and another seriously injured as a result of being knocked down by a light engine near Manur station, 25 miles from Madras on the M. S. M. Railway on Saturday night.

It appears that the deceased with a companion was returning to his village walking along the railway line, Looking for a train coming from the opposite direction. They did not evidently notice a light engine coming from behind and were knocked down. Mr. Maicken was killed outright while his companion was seriously injured and sent to hospital, where he is stated to be improving.

The Central Railway Station police held an inquest and returned a verdict of accidental death.—A.P.

Mohanlal T. Merchant M. A., LL. B., who sailed for England on Saturday for higher studies at the London University.—He was awarded first class in M. A. for his research thesis on "Changing Views of Youths on Family and Marriage."

"MILL AGENT" OF MANY 'ALIASES'

Charged With Cheating Several Merchants Of Large Sums Of Money

A Marwari who was masquerading under several 'aliases' was arrested on Sunday evening in Bombay by officers attached to the Poona C.I.D.

The suspect Raghunath Sahai alias Rai Sahib Raghunath Sahai 'alas' Rai Sahib Agarwal, a Marwari aged 35, is alleged to have cheated merchants in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, of large sums of monies.

The suspect is alleged to have passed himself off as an agent of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mill and also opened an office in Bhusawal, which he called a branch office of the Mill. One R. S. Kulkarni, was in charge of the office at Bhusawal and acted on instructions received from Bombay from Sahai.

The police also allege that the suspect entered into large transctions with merchants in various parts of India and purchased goods from them which he then dispatched to his office in Bhusawal and disposed off the goods there. He is then alleged to have pocketed the proceeds.

The suspect was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Monday and was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 750.

8 HINDUS FINED FOR GAMBLING

Sequel To Celebration Of Ganpati Festival

How merry-making on he occasion of he Ganpati festival ended in their arrest was revealed when Atmaram Duttaram and seven others were convicted and finded under the Gambling Act by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Monday.

Armed with a search warrant from the Commissioner, Sub-Inspector Kadam of the Bhoiwada Police raided on August 27, the top floor of B.D.D. chawls No. 2 at Naigaum. In the passage were eight men seated and playing with cards and money. They were all arrested.

The accused in their statement to the Court said that they were playing with cards and money entirely in order to amuse themselves on the day of their festival.

Finding them guilty, however, the Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 3 on each of the accused in default to undergo a day's S.I. The third accused, who was absent in the Court on Monday, awaits the judgment in this case which has been postponed to the 11th instant.

One-fourth of the fine, if collected, has been ordered to be paid to the police informant.

CRICKET CLOSING SCORES

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The following are the closing scores in the firstclass cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Essex Vesrus Sussex: Essex 500 for 9 declared (Pope 55 not out Peter Smith 54). Sussex 372 for 8 (John Parks 74 Harry Parks 101 not out Pearce 64 not out).

Yorkshire Vesrus M. C. C.: Yorks 557 for 8 declared (Wood 53). M. C. C. 266 (Brown 55 Jupp 59 Bowes 5 for 84).

An England Eleven Vesrus West Indies: England Eleven 362 for 9 declared. West Indies 454 for six (Headley 167 Grant 115 Sealey 53 not out).—Reuter.

Crocodile Tears Over Ryots' Plight?

Come Out In Open And Take Practical Steps To Better Their Lot, Pulls Up Mr. Banerjee

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Council met this morning in gloomy atmosphere. The galleries were fairly crowded. The Lobby was busy discussing the Midnapore outrage. Already a short notice question has been tabled by Mr. Ghosh-Malik asking for the details of the "dastardly crime".

SILVER AGREEMENT

There has been another short notice question in the name of Mr. Hossain Imam regarding the Silver Agreement in the World Economic Conference.

Mr. Taylor, Finance Secretary, replying stated that the quota fixed for the sale of silver was inclusive of internal sales, but the quota did not include the sale of silver on private accounts. Government of India could not sell silver inside the country in excess of the quota.

COMMONS' PRIVILEGES

Mr. Mohd. Suhrawardy moved a resolution recommending to Government to take early steps to move His Majesty's Government to provide Indian (? Central and Provincial legislatures in the new constitution with powers to adopt as their own privilege powers and immunities of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom as in the case of dominions and colonies and legislatures in other parts of the British Empire. He said that questions of privileges aad communities for the Indian Legislature were brought before the Muddiman Committee which failed to deal with them satisfactorily. He mentioned in detail the privileges enjoyed by the Members of the House of Commons given to them by the Crown. One of the most important privileges was freedom from detention and arrest.

Mr. Jagadish Chandra Banerjie, supporting, said that the time chosen by the mover to raise the question was very opportune, as the new reforms would soon be inaugurated. He also stressed the fact that like members of the Commons members of Indian Legislatures should get a fixed salary.

Raja Ragunandan Prasad Singh supporting urged that the new Act should have provisions conferring special privileges on members of the Indian Legislature without which it would be impossible for future legislatures to function.

WITHDRAWN.

Sir Fazli Hussain, replying said that the privilege of the House was not the same as the privilege of the member. For instance, it might be the privilege of the House to decide how to deal with delinquent member of member who had proved a nuisance to the House. "I am doubtful whether that member will like to be dealt with by the House or by a judicial court." It was obvious that Legislative powers of provincial legislatures and even central legislature could not be the same as those of the House of Commons. The White Paper did make mention of the subject and reported that speeches in the House were immune from prosecution. It was quite impossible to accept the resolution as it stood. However, Government would forward copies of the debate to the Secretary of State for such action as was necessary.

In view of the assurance, the mover withdrew the resolution.

PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURE.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Hossain Imam, that steps be immediately taken to better the condition of agriculturists and appoint a representative Committee of officials and non-officials of both houses to find ways and means and advice Government on this subject.

Mr. Mathraprasad Mohrotra said that the subject was of great importance before which political questions receded into the background. In fact the condition of the agricultural classes had been exploited by political agitators.

Chaudhry Mohmmadin emphasised the special grievances of the Punjab agriculturists who mainly depended on prices of wheat.

Mr. Butasingh thought that the problem was of all India importance and the Central Government should move on that basis for all India Legislation.

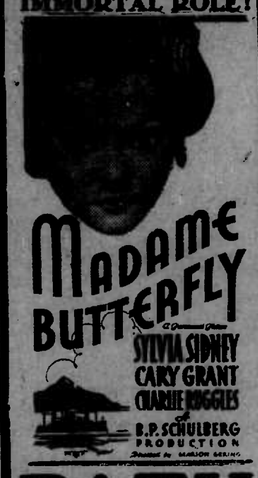
Mr. Abdul Hafeez wholeheartedly supported the resolution for the appointment of a committee.

Sir Fazli Hussain said that Government had nothing but admiration for the way in which the poorest section of agriculturists had been bearing the troubles due to hard times which had unfortunately lasted so long. The outstanding point was that there was produce in plenty.

Members could not have forgotten that fourteen lakhs have been spent on the Royal Commission on Agriculture, which thoroughly went into the question and the Government of India have since been occupied with giving effect to such recommendations as are possible.

Concluding Sir Fazli assured the House that the Government of India were doing everything

(Continued on Page 8.)

SHE JOINS THE GREAT IN AN IMMORTAL ROLE!


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She joins the great in an Immortal Role!
MADAME BUTTERFLY
a tale loved by millions produced on a lavish scale with all its thrills, Humor, Pathos and Haunting qualities!
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TO-DAY ONLY 3-30, 6-30 & 10
PARAMOUNT'S GREAT MUSICAL COMEDY
ONE HOUR WITH YOU
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MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD

Latest Gallop Notes From Poona

LIGNAN GIVES SATISFACTION

Rosette & Lucky Boy Improve

(By Our Resident Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 4.

The following gallops were done by horses engaged on Wednesday:—

WESTERNER (Dillon) was given an easy 6 furlongs gallop on the tan. A fit horse.

COSPATRICK (Burn) shaped well over 6 furlongs.

ALMEIDA (Marrable) spurted 4 furlongs in fine style.

LIGNAN (O'Neale) and MAYA (Hill) spurted 4 furlongs finishing together. A fit pair.

SMART ALECK (Munro) held EUGENIS (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs on the tan. The former is in good trim.

TURLOGH (Northmore) covered 6 furlongs on the tan. Has improved since last victory.

MONREALE (Dll'Acqua) had the advantage over CHARMAINE in a 9 furlongs gallop.

GALLOPING MAJOR (Malone) and LOCHMORE (Howell) were sent 9 furlongs at a steady pace. Fit horses.

GREEK BURN (Obaid) was superior to SANTON (Riding Boy) over a mile.

CARNELIAN (Brace) finished in front of KNOCKDON (Riding Boy) in a 7 furlongs gallop on the race track.

GREAT PEARL (Marrable) beat STRENGTH (Whiteside) over a mile on the tan.

MARTIN PLACE (Munro) and CAPTAIN DESMOND (Brace) travelled a mile. Watch the former.

KIRKIBOST (Bullock) prevailed over MADGE MEE (Alford) in a mile gallop.

BONNE TETE (Howell) was in front of BURNLEY (Malone) when galloped 9 furlongs.

ESSEXBROOK (Riding Boy) pleased in a half-mile spurt.

IRISH LOVE (Clarke) and MELEN'S GLORY (Whiteside), were sent 6 furlongs. A fit pair.

BRIGHT NIGGER (Peck) impressed in a mile gallop on the race track.

BRIDGETHORN (Riding Boy) and MOUNTGARRET (Forsyth) travelled 7 furlongs on the tan. Both are well.

TRELAWNE (Cooper) beat BUCKSKIN (O'Neale) over 1-1|2 miles on the tan.

SASSABY (Dall'Acqua) showed to advantage against CONCILLIATOR (Selby) over a mile on the race track.

TAN (Dall'Acqua) held GENEVA (Maurice) in a 7 furlongs gallop.

HAMIYAH (McCarthy) put up a good show over 9 furlongs on the tan.

BLACK BEAUTY (Harding) prevailed over.

MISYER (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop.

ROSETTE (Brace) gave satisfaction over a mile. In good form.

ORATORIO (Alford) worked well over a mile.

SQUARE DEAL (Riding Boy) was impressive over 6 furlongs.

AMIR (Riding Boy) had AL GHAZI (Graham) and WAFADAR (Selby) beaten over 6 furlongs.

LUCKY BOY (Howell) showed improvement when sent 6 furlongs.

SADUZZAMAN (McQuade) pleased over 6 furlongs.

MOONSPARK (Dillon) beat SANJAKDAR (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

STAR KING (Evans) and KUMMER (O'Neale) were sent 6 furlongs. Fit horses.

MAARIB (McCarthy) showed plenty of speed over 6 furlongs.

REDCAR (Riding Boy) shaped well over 5 furlongs.

The following gave satisfaction in their work:—

SUHAIL PASHA, GURJI BEG, MANSFIELD and BLUE FUNNEL.

The Maharajah of Kashmir's Truro (M. Hoyt) returning to the paddock after winning the All-India Produce Stakes at Poona on Saturday.

POONA RACING REFLECTIONS

Surprising Reversals Of Form

ZECOS AND ROLL UP WIN AT LAST

(By "Trespasser")

Several surprises were in store for backers on Saturday, but this is not an unusual experience during the big meetings. The powerful stables which are somnolent when the smaller fry are making whoopee, become very active at the sight of glittering prizes, and of course catch punters napping.

Inconsistencies and irregularities which are very common in Western India, attract little notice, and the toleration shown by the powers that be, is amazing to the onlooker with experience of racing. As a well-known sportsman remarked, "These sudden spasms of form would give the Calcutta Stewards high blood pressure."

A programme of ten events necessitated an early start, but in the first four races with the success of well-backed horses, punters visualised a pleasant afternoon's sport. They were however disillusioned when some rank outsiders turned up and nullified the earlier advantages.

In the opening event Indiscreet gained a clear cut victory over Neddins and Gift Horse, and justified the confidence imposed in him. Obaid did his best on Gift Horse but the son of Arch Gift is not a genuine customer.

Draughtsman who was prominent till the turn, should soon attract the Judge's notice.

FAIRFORD WINS.

Fairford was backed to win Division II of the Lincoln Plate as if he could not be beaten. He duly won but it only by a neck that he beat Hollywood Nights, who was another head in front of Eothen, an outsider. Clairette was close up at the finish and is running into form.

THRILLING STRUGGLE.

It was extremely difficult to tell who had won the Poona Arab Stakes of 1½ miles, so keen was the tussle between Waalim and Wali'ahd. The Judge declared in favour of Mr. Khairaz's horse by a short head, but Wali'ahd was certainly travelling the faster at the finish. Nobody was sorry that Mr. Sion Nessim's horse had lost because he had run thrice previously without making any show, and his improvement was startling to students of form. Al Khaboor who was in the van for ten furlongs, should soon win a race.

Bushboos with Dillon in the saddle made amends for a lapse in an earlier effort, by taking the Dealers' New Plate. Nazam Bahadur, whose forte is sprinting was out in front for three parts of the journey, and was fairly and squarely beaten. It was therefore, surprising that an objection was raised against Bushboos by the rider of the second horse. The Stewards overruled the protest without much delay, but they should discourage these frivolous objections which are not in the best interests of the sport. This is the third objection raised by Howell in two meetings, and it is to be hoped it is the last.

ZECOS AT LAST.

Zecos, who cost backers a lot of money in Bombay came to light in the Baldoyle Plate (Division II) with a vengeance. The Kashmir gelding however had his work cut out to hold Camille, an Allenby mare, who fought out every yard of the finish. Zorawar, Galamph and Knight's Adventure, well favoured in the betting, made no show in the race itself. Serviette came with a late run to place fourth, a neck behind Cavern. This filly has been unlucky, but her turn is now due.

TRURO'S BREEDING.

Readers who noted my remarks published on August 28, profited over the success of Truro in the All-India Produce Stakes. I am reproducing the same below:—

"Truro did not relish the soft going, but that she is very well at the moment there is no doubt. It will pay to follow her till she wins."

The Kashmir filly is fashionably bred. She is by that great sire Owen Roe from Lover True, who won many races for the Maharaja of Kashmir before being sent to the stud. Truro triumphed over Knight-at-Arms and Cartoon, all young horses with the greatest of ease. The older brigade which comprised Rosewater, Redress and Rejoice never had a look in. The timing returned, was 1 minute 29 seconds and speaks well for the young stock hailing from the Renala Stud.

A lot of money was lost over the failure of Tel Asur in the Aga Shamsuddin Plate. The son of Allenby was done with at the turn where Vamos drew out to win in a canter from La Fontaine, who gave a glimpse of his home form. Costaki Pasha who had his forelegs bandaged, was running second last at the turn but came with a tremendous burst to finish a good third. This temperamental son of Bainsborough, should soon strike a winning flag for the Aga Khan.

LENIENTLY HANDICAPPED.

Spinner's Cottage was so leniently treated in the Western India Stakes, that backers went nap on him, and he won like the good thing he was on the handicap. Bray Beau, who usually trails the field in the early stages, made a spectacular bid for victory, but failed to make any impression on the Rajpipla horse. Private Seal, who was reported to have pulled up sore on August 26 by our evening contemporary, ran a good third incidentally exposing the canard so foolishly broadcast without cause. Heritage has his limitations, and a mile is about as far as he can get. Redeswater should be noted over a longer course.

Roll Up sprung an unwelcome surprise in Division III of Lincoln Plate when defeating Cymro and Permarch by a narrow margin. Mr. M. Wemyss, who is in England at present, did not have the satisfaction of seeing his gelding win after so many disappointments in Bombay last season. Risque made no show at all, and the penalty incurred could not have smothered his chances altogether. The son of Prestissimo is bound to win again so his failure can be overlooked.

SEATON ROSS IN FORM.

Buckley opened his winning account with Seaton Ross in the Baldoyle Plate (Division I). Obaid rode a brainy race on the winner timing his effort at the right moment. Terniet and Flourish were late on the scene, and they should be heard of again. Blackette wants a longer course.

ACCEPTANCES FOR WEDNESDAY'S RACES

Field Of Ten In Chief Event

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Wednesday:—

1st Race (2-0 p. m.)

THE MODERATE PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Dhib Shalwa 9-4; Mansfield 9-0; Sannam 8-13; Square Deal 8-11; Molly King 7-13; Sunspot 8-9; Moonspark 8-7; Injeman II 8-0; Sanjakdar 8-5; Shahana 8-4; Shall 7-2; Kafoor 8-3; Faithful II 8-2; Kummer 8-0; Fancy 7-11; Taj Saud 7-11; Wafadar 7-11; Prince Ghazi 7-10; Falcon 7-10; Shaher 7-7; Matchbox 7-6; Chabookchi 7-4; Wadya Beg 7-0.

2nd Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE MODERATE PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Blue Star 9-4; Sa'ee 9-2; Saduzaman 8-11; Suhail Pasha 8-11; Lucky Boy 8-11; Hayar 8-9; Redcar 8-7; Colombo 8-4; Danger 8-4; Atiyat Allah 8-3; Star King 8-3; High Flier 8-2; Zeebar 8-2; Al Ghazi 8-0; Amir 7-8; Murjan 8-0; Mascat 7-13; Kayid Saud 7-12; Hasna 7-12; Banco 7-10; Baghdad 7-7; Noomass 7-5; Khairi 7-4; Rustom 7-4; Rin Tin Tin 7-2; Baji 7-0; Maarib 6-12; Nasrat Beg 6-12.

3rd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE MULL PLATE Division II. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300 A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Bridgethorn 9-7; Cardinal Point 9-2; Away 9-4; Rosette 9-4; Buckskin 8-11; Conciliator 8-9; Tinder Gee 8-7; Abelard 8-7; Madge Mee 8-5; Old Scar 8-3; Crinoline 7-13; The Clown 7-12; Frater 7-10; Cressy 7-10; Fight Fair 7-7; Cheery Boy 7-7; Phaltaneran 7-4; Old Roy 7-0.

4th Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE AUTUMN PLATE—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Signifer 9-0; The Stiff 8-12; Charmaine 8-6; Greek Burn 8-5; Mahasagar 7-13; Trelawne 7-9; Bucentaur 7-9; Hero Worship 7-0.

5th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE MULLA PLATE Division I. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

Tan 9-7; Mountgarret 9-5; Staff Officer 9-2; Harvard 9-2; Thyroid 8-12; Frost 8-11; Lady Friarsdale 8-9; Killeager 8-9; Kirkibost 8-5; Bright Nigger 8-3; Queen's Pilot 8-3; Height Record 7-13; Chanticleer 7-13.

6th Race (4-30 p. m.)

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 750. Terms for Arabs in Casses I and II.

Vershan 9-8; Hazima 9-8; Hamiyah 9-5; Hakim Pasha 9-2; Funny Face 9-1; Zozan 8-13; Saifuldowla 8-12; Bushboos 8-3; Murrat 8-1; Mumrih 8-1; Gunboat Jack 8-1; Muhaisin 8-1; Nazam Bahadur 7-12; Up-to-Date 7-9; Broker 7-9; Grey King 7-6; Hamdi 7-5; Quarry 6-13.

7th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,600; and third Rs. 1,400. Terms for horses 3 and 4 years old only

Billy Button 8-11; Terniet 8-9; Zecos 8-7; Serviette 8-3; Maya 7-13; Lignan 6-13; Varsity Express 7-11; Neddins 7-10; Asphalt 7-10; Insult 7-10; Smart Aleck 7-10; Turlogh 7-10; Safety Match 7-6; Risque 6-13.

8th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE GANESH MIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,600; and third Rs. 1,.00; A handicap for horses in Class I.

Kum Bak 9-5; Pollux 9-1; Costaki Pasha 8-12; La Fontaine 8-6; Ootman 8-2; Spanish Wish 8-2; Gay Day 7-7; Nijinski 7-3; Almeida 7-3; Cavern 7-0.

9th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Strength 9-0; D'Artagnan 9-0; Essexbrook 8-9; Broadway Joe 8-6; Financier 8-5; Honeydew 8-0; Ballntoy 7-12; Thaxted 7-11; Galactic 7-9; Great Pearl 7-9; Cryptogram 7-7; Santon 7-6; Winnock Bunker 7-4; Burnley 7-3.

10th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III

Bonne Tete 9-3; Knockdon 9-1; Complet 8-13; De Beers II 8-12; Gallophant 8-10; Cymro 8-7; Mystic Fruit 8-6; Miss Mount 8-6; Mahalakshmi 8-3; Captain Desmond 8-1; Helen's Glory 7-12; Eagle's Prey 7-12; Little Rock 7-11; Glenlinnhe 7-7; Over 7-0; Fors Abbey 6-12.

Seventy men belonging to the Criminal Tribes who had entered Delhi quietly and were taking shalter in suburbs of Delhi, have been taken in custody. Lately there have been several thefts in the city, and the police believing that some of them were responsible for the thefts effected their arrest.

Investigations are proceeding into the matter.—A. P.

Punters watch the horses leave the paddock for the starting post.

DINNER PARTY ENDS IN STABBING AFFRAY

Israelite Injured In Scuffle With Guests Over Liquor Ration

Moses Eliza, Moses Smen, Isack Abraham and the wives of the first two accused were placed by the Dongri Police before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, charged with causing hurt to an Israelite on Sunday night, by stabbing him.

It appears that the accused and the complainant attended a dinner party on Sunday night at the house of Fakirji. The complainant, as a friend of the host was serving liquor and distributing fruits to the guests. It appears that while the complainant was doing so, the first accused approached him and asked him why he had not served him with liquor. This was the signal for a scuffle between the complainant and the accused.

Later at night it appears that all the accused entered the room of the complainant. They forcibly caught hold of him and the first accused stabbed him in four places. The compainant, with the wounds went to the Dongri police station at about 1 a.m. on Monday and lodged a complaint. He was treated at the Hospital and allowed to go home.

The accused were arrested in the early hours of Monday morning.

The Magistrate ordered the first three accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 50 with one surety and remanded the two women to police custody till September 14.

The National Call understands that Risal Singh who was declared an absconder following a shooting tragedy in village Khera Kalan, about 11 miles from Delhi, has been arrested while in possession of a revolver at the Jind railway station.—A. P.

TWO LADY PICKETS ARRESTED

Two lady volunteers were arrested by the Princess Street police on Monday morning while they were picketing foreign cloth shops in the Mulji Jetha Market. their investigations.

The large crowd in the Member's Enclosure watching the dividend indicator after a surprising result in the Lincoln Plate (Div. III) won by Roll Up.

A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

False Notions Of Hunger

Hungerless Eating Real Cause Of Most Diseases Of Present Day

(BY K. L. SARMA, Author of "Practical Nature-Cure," etc., Pudukotah.)

Disease and subnormal health are practically universal. The cause of this state of things must be equally widespread. What is that cause?

The so-called scientist will say that disease is due to bacterial infection: but "infectibility" is so diverse and elusive, that to seek for a more intelligible cause would be the only sensible way.

By the way, let me assure the reader that this tall talk of progresss, rationalism, pragmatism, positivism and what not, is all sheer delusion: for men are now-a-days even more superstitious than ever; formerly they fell at the feet of clever priests, from dread of devils, and were eased of some loose cash; now they are stampeded by medical scares, and in their panic allow themselves to be treated worse than beasts—get their blood poisoned with disease-products, have their teeth pulled out, their appendices snipped away, their children's tonsils cut out, or murdered by vaccines and anti-toxins.

We maintain that the real cause is hungerless eating. There has been an enormous increase in the frequency of eating during the last half-century.

If every man ate every time after he became thoroughly hungry, then, even if he ate heavily—like the savage, who had the excuse, that he could never know when he would get his next meal—disease would be far less than it is now.

IGNORANCE THE RULE.

And yet nearly every man claims that he becomes hungry every time he eats: formerly men were hungry barely twice a day; now they are so about five times. No one seriously contends that a healthy man should eat without hunger: of course even now there are some doctors to be found, who would gravely enjoin their patients to eat to keep up their strength, even if not hungry, such is medical science; for a science is as the scientist makes it.

What does this prove? That ignorance is nearly universal, as to what true hunger is. The doctors are no exception; for they have studied corpses and books, not living bodies—not even their own; there is perhaps not one among them who has ever gone without food long enough at a time, to get acquainted with Hunger by direct experience.

In the cases of the constitutionally sick—the chronics and those who bear in themselves the seeds of future chronic disabilities—the Hunger-sense is so thoroughly submerged, that a vast deal of excavation of bad habits—of renovation through, instalmental fasting and diet-discipline—would be needed to bring that sense to the surface of daily experience.

FALSE NOTIONS.

Most people would tell us that hunger is some abnormal—therefore sickly—sensation, which they are able to refer to the stomach.

Some say, hunger is a griping or gnawing sensation in the stomach; here some idiot of a physiologist would step in and seek to corroborate it, by explaining that the stomach contracts, thus causing that sensation. It is true that the stomach contracts, that is, shrinks, but it need not be accompanied by any sensation whatever; the real significance of this contraction is quite different, as we shall see later on; what we need to understand now is that sensations referrable to the stomach are abnormal; they are signs of sickness, the language of a badly used stomach, which holds claims against us of arrears of rest denied. The fact is, as sound physiology teaches us, the stomach belongs to the involuntary part of our vital mechanism, which normally sends no messages to the conscious mind; it is the subconscious mind that governs the stomach and other organs of the same nature; this we can realise if we take note of the fact, that, once we have eaten, we know nothing of the food—where it happens to be at any time, and in what state, putrefaction or digestion—until the remnant of it is voided from below.

Some people vary the above definition somewhat: they claim that hunger is a burning sensation in the stomach. This is even more plainly, an abnormal sign.

SENSE OF FATIGUE.

Perhaps the most common notion of hunger is that it is a sense of weakness or fatigue. These people argue in this way: if a meal is eaten by one who is tired or feeling weak, at once he feels refreshed; thus food itself has received the name "refreshment," and coffee or tea-hotels are called "restaurants"; because food seems to refresh or restore, strength, therefore hunger "must" have been present along with the tired feeling.

This reasoning is altogether fallacious; the main reason is that Hunger is itself the concentration of all vital power, and is therefore strength, not weakness; we shall come to this later on. Just now I shall only point out an observed fact; a man may be suffering from the effects of indigestion, being a confirmed dyspeptic; but the symptoms of his indigestion can be temporarily suppressed by his taking some food; this is an addition to the previous stomach-load; but often it serves as a good to the tired stomach; the organ makes a fresh effort, and the deadlock in digestion is solved; but this cannot be described as being fair to the stomach; for there was no hunger at all in the case.

Hunger is also often defined as a voracious appetite for food. But considering that food is nowadays neither natural, nor simple, but highly appetising and confusingly complex, to act upon this notion is to take the first step on the broad road to serious, incurable chronic disease.

VITAL ECONOMY.

Before we can understand the true inwardness of Hunger, we must be clear about the Power that manifests itself to us as Hunger.

True, natural, perfect Hunger is not a disease, but the negation of all disease; only the one that is capable of genuine and keen hunger is healthy; disease being the same as pathogenic substance diffused in the tissues of all the organs,—more or less—genuine hunger is impossible to the man, who is either actually diseased, or has in him the seeds of disease.

The reason is, Hunger is the presence of abundance of digestive power. What is this power? It is power to do the hardest work there is in this world. That, it is the hardest work of all, harder than anything else that a healthy, robust man can put his hand to, harder than the finest and profoundest thinking, that a highly cultured, refined and original thinker is capable of, can be realised if we just consider what happens when one has eaten a full meal; the robust labourer is little better than a paralytic for some time after; the thinker finds his thinking is at an end for many hours. The powers of work, of muscle or of mind, are at their highest and finest before a meal, if the stomach has been rested thoroughly beforehand—allowed to become empty, and to remain empty long enough, that is. What becomes of these mighty powers? They are confiscated, to help in digesting, or disposing of, the food eaten, as the case may be.

UNITY OF VITAL POWER.

The intelligent reader will see from this, that it is one and the same Power, that digests food in the stomach and its co-workers, excretes the food-residue by the bowel, manufactures vile in the liver, converts pathogenic substance into comparatively harmless "white corpuscles,"—thus keeping the blood-stream thin, as it needs to be,—propels blood from the heart, carries it along in the asteries and veins, restores the red colour of the life-corpuscles in the lungs, works by the hands, walks or runs by the legs, thinks in the brain, and so on.

Before this Power can become and be ready to receive and digest food, it must finish its other labours, or be relieved from them, as the case may be.

We shall pursue the question of what Hunger really is in the next article.

DEFECTIVE LIGHTING—DEFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE

Even those who have only a slight idea of enjoying life will seek to endow their homes with an atmosphere of cosiness and joy of living produced by more ample and prettier illumination — a means which is nowadays very moderate in outlay everywhere. There are, nevertheless, still quite a number of people who, oblivious to this boon, spend their days in gloomy, ill-lighted surroundings — in surroundings which do not offer them appropriate settings whether it be for work, or for cheery leisure and company.

Even the hall often presents such an uninviting and gloomy appearance as to give the visitor almost the impression of a reception which is other than friendly while the want of a special lamp for the mirror in the clockroom almost has the effect of a "don't care" attitude towards the comfort of one's guest. We will, however, take the trouble to investigate further into the milieu of such a badly illuminated dwelling as that depicted.

FALSE ECONOMY.

There we see the sitting room, lit by a sing[illegible] ...ide suspended over the ce[illegible] table. The requisite lamps above the shade, intended evenly to illuminate the room as a whole apart from the table and its immediate vicinity, are missing. There are no stand lamps, no wall lamps, not even is the most unpretentious table lamp provided as an accessory to the scanty illumination in the centre of the room. And yet it is just these extra lamps which even though the general lighting scheme is good, make a room really homelike and cosy, so that for this very reason each room in a house should have several plug points provided.

In the study there is an an electrolier with several arms, but for reasons of economy every second lamp is removed, although the resultant saving in current is of no practical effect considering the extraordinary cheapness of electric light, even in households where one has to be most careful in every way. The cosiness and beauty of the room at night time is, however, very considerably lessened by the insufficient lighting, and even in the daytime the impression of such a "cut down" electrolier is anything but happy. In many a case one finds a low table lamp with a narrow shade in use as a lamp for the bureau, and although it is quite possible that this would be quite satisfactory as a lamp for the bedside table, it is no way able to cope with the work of illuminating the entire writing furface of the bureau. In certain cases the lamp on the bedside tables in the bedrooms is missing altogether; neither are there any extra lamps for lighting the mirror on the dressing-table; even the general illumination is in such rooms by no means so free from glare, soft and even as appears to be absolutely necessary for a sleeping apartment.

LIGHT IN THE KITCHEN

The conditions as to illumination in the kitchen are more often than not absolutely inadequate: in the middle of the ceiling there hangs a low candle-power bulb of glaring clear glass beneath a quite useless flat disc reflector, just where a practical and useful light is wanted. There is no such thing as a special lamp on the cooker, neither are any lamps provided on either the kitchen table or over the sink. It would be quite impossible to work cleanly, easily and pleasantly in a badly-lit kitchen of this description. The pantry, for some unknown reason, is mostly left without electric light of any description, and in many cases the maid's room also. The bathroom and lavatory are likewise lighted only to the barest necessity by means of a bare and low candlepower lamp, naturally, at the expense of cleanliness and hygiene.

Such a defectively-lit and uncomfortable home is really a distorted picture of deficient interest in life in our times as it is just with the aid of the electric light that even a person with the most limited means can bring beauty and enjoyment into his or her home simple and unpretentious though it may otherwise be.—"The Herald" (Manila.)

MISTAKE PARENTS MAKE

Neglect Of The Milk Teeth A Serious Matter

What a great mistake many parents make when they think that the care of their children's milk teeth is of little importance. They should be looked after just as carefully as the teeth of the youth and the adult. They are only temporary teeth, it is true, but they have a definite function. This is to prevent the growing permanent teeth from being crowded or displaced.

Apart from the fact that crowded or displaced, protruding teeth are a disfigurement, they give rise to much trouble in later life, because the food cannot be masticated adequately. Thorough mastication is essential from the health point of view. Parents should do their utmost to save their children's milk teeth and on no account should they extract them themselves without consulting a dental surgeon.

It is not asking parents a lot to get them to think about and care for their babies' teeth. It involves so little labour and inconvenience. A start should be made even before the first tooth makes its appearance. The gums may be tender and inflamed. Sponging with a weak antiseptic solution, is the first treatment.

GARGLING.

The next step is to teach the kiddies to gargle night and morning with a similar antiseptic solution. The use of pastes and powders is not advocated because brushing tends to injure the gums. When the children grow up, however, brushing twice a day with an antiseptic solution in addition is desirable and this practice should be continued onwards.

The question may be asked why gargling is advised. Tooth decay is caused by bacteria producing acids when acting upon the food particles which lodge between the teeth. Gargling or rinsing out the oral cavity removes the pieces of food, and, if a reliable antiseptic be used, destroys the bacteria and prevents their rapid increase. Pastes and powders and brushing cannot be depended upon to remove the last trace of food.

The choice of the antiseptic mouth wash is of paramount importance. If it contains a caustic ingredient it injures the tender mucous membrane of the mouth. If it contains an acid ingredient the enamel of the teeth is affected, Both are undesirable.

The one mouth wash which does not possess these defects is Odol. It may be used in baby's mouth with the knowledge that it is entirely non-injurious, for its action is gentle though sure. Odol alone of all dental preparations retains its bacteria-destroying properties for hours after use, so the Odolised mouth is practically microbe-free at all times.

PLANTS AS GUIDES TO HEALTH

If you have a plant in your home which is not flourishing there is probably a reason, and you would be well advised, for the benefit of the health of the members of your household, to seek the cause, for plants are a valuable guide to health.

When a room is so badly ventilated and dark that plants will not flourish in it, it is certainly not a healthy living room for human beings. Plants, too, are very sensitive, and quickly react to any poisonous gases there may be in the air.

Leakage of gas, faulty drains and the like may gradually contaminate the atmosphere of the house without the occupants being aware that there is anything wrong; but plants will soon detect and give warning when the air is impure.

The following incident proves the value of keeping plants in a house as a guide of health. A begonia in full bloom was placed on the table in the living room. In three days the flowers had drooped, the buds lost their color and many of the leaves died.

The householders, little thinking there was anything amiss, secured another plant to replace the begonia, but the same thing happened when it was placed on the table. The household could not account for the strange occurrence, but a visitor suggested that there might be a slight escape of gas.

When the floor was taken up a leak was discovered in one of the pipes. It was of a trifling nature but nevertheless, sufficient to poison the air in the room above.

POVERTY AND HEALTH

(By GRANT FLEMING, M.D.)

How does proverty affect health? is a question which is being frequently asked. At the present time, there is naturally a good deal of concern as to the possible ill-effects of long-continued periods of comparative poverty upon health, and this particularly with regard to children.

So far as physical health is concerned, there is a very close relationship between health and food. We would therefore expect that if the food intake were deficient, there would be impairment of physical health. The first indication that the food intake is deficient in quality or quantity is that the individual loses some of the health and vigour which he enjoys when properly fed.

It is only when the intake is grossly deficient that the signs of what is really starvation rather than undernutrition become obvious. We should not be misled by the fact that there is no evident increase in the signs of starvation and conclude that there is no increase in poor nutrition. The latter is difficult to determine because we cannot measure the loss of health and vigour which, as we have stated, is the first sign of poor nutrition.

If there is a good deal of poor nutrition among children at present, we would not expect to see it reflected in an immediate increase in the death rate. Poor nutrition does not kill the child; what it does is to sap his vitality slowly, with the result that his growth is poor, the quality of his bones and muscles is below normal, and he grows into adult life comparatively poorly equipped for the battle of life.

At all times, some children suffer in this way. At present we are concerned because we fear that large numbers may be suffering. We should not be lulled into a sense of feeling that all is well because death rates are lower, but rather we should feel concerned about making sure that the vitality of our children is not being endangered through a lack of the proper kinds of food for normal growth and development. —"Montreal Gazette."

MYSORE AYURVEDIC & UNANI COLLEGE

Mr. Syed Mahamood writes from Channapatua (Bangalore Dt.) that Dr. L. Ramakrishna Rao, L.M.S., and Dr. Hussain Sharieff, L.M.P., Principals of Government Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospital of Mysore, who were appointed to their posts for a period of three years, have done very little in furtherance of the objects for which the institutions were founded by the Maharaja, that they appear to have little faith in the efficacy of the indigenous systems of medicine and that unless better arrangements are made for the conduct of these institutions, they will have to be closed down shortly as the students are much dissatisfied with the present arrangements.

NOTICE!

Private Buses will run for all 6-30 & 10 p.m. shows at PATHE CINEMA from Afghan Church (Colaba) at 5-45 & 9-15 p.m. stopping at Colaba Station, Waterloo Mansions and Flora Fountain. The Buses will wait in the Cinema compound for your return. You can reserve your seat for the show on the Bus.

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HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE
Tiruttani, S. India.

SKIN—FAIR INDEX OF HEALTH

Neglect It And The Body Becomes Prey To Numerous Ills

"Only skin deep"—indeed. Good looks go much further than that. The skin is a very fair index of health; that clear, almost transparent look, with a good brown or pink tinge, and a velvety bloom upon it generally means that there's not much wrong with its owner, writes Lionel Stebbing in "Health and Strength".

On the other hand, if you begin to neglected yourself, knowingly or unknowingly (Nature takes no account if motives, of innocence or guilt, she only sees facts and acts upon them), if you let things go, and simply "don't bother," your skin will begin to show signs, first to the skilled observer, and then, if you let things slide, plain and clear for all to see.

Hospitals are crowded with patients for diseases of the skin who ought not to have been there, and need never have been there. Skin disease is a dreadful thing; it can easily be caught by an unhealthy organism. In its lesser manifestations it is terribly irritating, causes loss of time and money, weakens the victim and causes talk, and is costly and difficult to cure. (Prevention would have been so very easy, too, but I will come to that later.) Also most skin diseases are terribly infectious.

I have lightly sketched what skin disease can be in its less serious forms.

Now, in order that you may appreciate how essential it is for you to keep guard over the health of your skin (as you can) we will just see what serious skin disease means, such ailments as eczema, psoriasis, "bad leg," herpes, scabies, lupus, and the rest.

"Herpes zona," as the scientists call it, "Shingles" as it is popularly known, is a peculiar and troublesome disease, full of eruptions and inflammation, with scalding hot and tingling sensations. It generally appears in young manhood. Eruptions spread from the front to the spine, filling with serum.

SOME GHASTLY SCOURGES.

Scabies, or the "itch," is due to the minute itchmite, "Acasus Scabies"; this disease used to be called the "seven years' itch," because of the difficulty in getting rid of it.

The itchmite is micrescopic, but he is marvellously full of vitality. One simple female finding its way to the finger root at the back of the hand will produce a family of tens of thousands in a few weeks, and give rise to uncounted pimples of a loathsome and most irritating character.

Another infliction which can come, due to unwholesome dietary and other forms of neglect—of which neglect of scientific physical exercise, bathing and fresh air are the predominant features—another terror, is "Scald Head" an eruptic, pustular scalp disease, forming incrustations of a loathsome character which flow together. There is much irritation, and a peculiarly unpleasant odour is emitted.

Ringworm is an ugly visitation, which may occur wherever there is hair on the body, not to be confused with Sycosis, or barber's rash, which occurs only on the chin.

As for Ichthyosis, which develops scaly surfaces, like the skin of a fish, and, Intertrigo—I would rather not speak of them...

All these revolting ailments and many more have their beginning in neglect; neglect properly to perform certain indispensable physical functions, neglect to stimulate and awaken the inner organs, neglect to study dietary to some small extent—and, I fear very often, to neglect of cleanliness. One cannot bathe too often in warm water and with good carbolic soap; if you did but suspect the possible contagion from billions of germs to which you are subjected almost every day of your life—you would make quite sure of this point.

LOOK TO YOUR DIET.

Be careful with food; the good old rule about getting up when you feel that you could comfortably eat a little more still holds good. Avoid rich, over-spiced foods, sauces, pickles, strong tea and stimulants generally.

Above all, exercise for a few minutes before an open window every day of your life, not just movements without aim or physiological basis, such as one sees—but scientifically founded exercises. Concentrate on these, and never miss them or your daily bath, if you can manage it—nothing gives one such a feeling of being fresh and sanitary and just a little superior to the rest of the world (which, after all, takes you at your own valuation) as this regime, regularly.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1933

HUMANISE THE JAILS!

The influx of a very large number of prisoners in 1932, owing to the Bombay riots and the Civil Disobedience movement, taxed the capacity of the jails in the Bombay Presidency to their utmost, but the Jail Department opened temporary prisons for persons connected with the "subversive movement." The average daily population was 19,100 as against 14,864 in the year previous; the admissions during the year were 44,310 convicted prisoners 1,246 civil prisoners and 105,010 undertrials, as against 29,548, 1,515 and 86,626 in 1931. These figures conclusively prove that the capacity of the prisons was over-taxed, to the great inconvenience of the prisoners. There were 11,126 Civil Disobedience prisoners, in addition to the 31 left from the year 1930. At the end of the year 4,887 C. D. prisoners were still in prison.

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENTS

We regret to see that fetters are still in vogue, and about 7,642 prisoners were given that punishment. The number of floggings increased from 25 in 1931 to 37. A number of C. D. prisoners were given this brutal punishment in Karachi Prison for what the report calls "contumacious disobedience of all orders." In most cases the fault lies with the prison authorities, who are apt to think too much of their own authority and the unlimited powers with which they are vested over their fellow human-beings for the time being. Such martinets are to be found everywhere, and it would not be a bad thing for jail discipline if their exuberance were curbed greatly.

The report complains that C. D. prisoners were not fully employed in the jails, though the fact is that a sufficient amount of work could not be found for them. There is no sense in asking an educated and cultured man to do "chakki" work, because he was guilty of picketing a shop or leaving the limits of a city! The department could very well have employed all these prisoners to some better purpose, but imagination is the last thing that we can look for in the Jails. We have no doubt a large number of C. D. prisoners could very easily have been employed for educating the criminals, or similar other work. But perhaps, the soulless system finds no difference between one prisoner and another, and they are all treated alike under the Jail Code.

CASES OF BRUTALITY

We are told there was a "regrettable incident" in the Nasik Jail when a C. D. prisoner was brutally assaulted by two jailers and his subordinates and the case resulted in the conviction of the officials. We do not believe it is an isolated instance. There are many cases of violence to prisoners, but only rarely do they come to light, or do the Superintendents think fit to take the guilty persons to a court of law. We do not at all agree with the remarks about "legalised idleness" as simple imprisonment is called. As a matter of fact all politicals ought to have been given simple imprisonment and there would not have been any "legalised idleness" if there were good libraries in the jails. Besides, most of them are willing to do some light work of the kind to which they are accustomed in their ordinary lives, but our Indian jails have to go to a long way before they can be brought into line with those in Europe and America.

"USELESS" VISITORS

Even the Inspector-General believes that the non-official visitor is "perfectly useless" for his only business is to put on record that "no prisoner had any complaint." As he says visitors are required to teake an interest in both prisoners and the staff and to see how they can be assisted. We feel sure that, if the right sort of persons were asked to do this work, much improvement could be effected in the drab lives of the prisoners. The fault lies more with the authorities who select the wrong persons for such an important work.

The fact is that the Government fight shy of really useful public men for this work, and appoint people in whom the prisoners cannot have the slightest confidence, or who in turn cannot have the least influence for the unfortunate convicts. "Humanising influence" as the Inspector-General calls it is entirely lacking in the jail system. It is quite possible for the department to turn hopeless human wrecks into good and useful citizens when they leave the jail, but for that purpose a radical change is required. The whole jail system in this country is hopelessly antiquated and in some respects almost prehistoric. It needs to be thoroughly overhauled and humanised in accordance with modern notions.

Wake Up India!

The appeal issued by the Bombay Swadeshi League in connection with the Swadeshi Festival inaugurated yesterday deserves the earnest consideration of the public of Bombay. Many will note with concern from the figures quoted therein that last years' set-back in the progress of Swadeshi affected not only cotton piece-goods but a number of other articles like chemicals and drugs, silk, woollens, hosiery, paper and stationery, tobacco and cigarettes, paints and colours and toilet requisites.

This is all the more regrettable because the country's demand for these articles can be met almost entirely by Swadeshi products. That the figures for the imports of the articles in 1931-32 were considerably lower than those for the next year shows how far it was possible for us to cut down the imports two years ago and how much better we can do now if only we are earnest enough. It is time for the people of India to wake up and make ample amends for their comparative neglect last year and to make a resolve to beat all past records in the current year.

The Swadeshi League has naturally made a special appeal to students. Young people have more idealism and enthusiasm than others and once they are persuaded to take up any task, they spare no energy to see it through. Moreover, whatever objection some people may take to students' participating in politics, there can be none against Swadeshi. And if any teachers and professors, instead of encouraging students to do their bit by Swadeshi, discourage them, they do not deserve to be the guides of students and should be exposed. Everybody knows what splendid work the students of Bombay did in 1930 and thereby set an example to the students of the whole country. Their organised propaganda for the use of Swadeshi paper and stationery did much to stimulate these industries and they will themselves much regret that imports of even these articles increased in 1932-33.

Let the students of Bombay once again bestir themselves now and, if possible beat their own records of 1930. We trust they will be given full facilities by the Swadeshi League for propaganda among themselves and the public. It would be excellent for the League to have under its own auspices a special committee of students to wrote all the year round.

Save The Children!

It is very gratifying to note that the piteous plight of a large number of destitute children in certain talukas of the Kanara District that have been in severe distress for the last two or three years, has attracted the attention of some charitable ladies in Bombay. These ladies have not only contributed generously to the relief fund for the children, but are actively canvassing contributions from others. We trust that their appeal, which appears in another column, will elicit a generous response from the Bombay public, and particularly from the people of Kanara residing in the City.

The appeal tells a sad tale indeed. The principal crop of the talukas concerned, namely, betelnut, having failed for three successive years, the local peasants have been, for months past, in a most miserable condition. "Hundreds of children," says the appeal, "are starving; and rather than see them slowly starving to death, the parents have been induced to part with them till such time when they are able to feed them again, that is, about the time the next crop is ready." The local public have started homes for the destitute children. But, as the district as a whole, is extremely poor and has suffered much in the general economic distress, they find it impossible to give any adequate relief without help from outside.

There is no exaggeration in the story of distress as told in the appeal. Kanara has, for years, been the poorest district in the Presidency and is, perhaps, the only district in which the population is steadily dwindling. The Land Revenue Report for 1931-32 itself admits that the whole district has been declared as a "special tract" for the grant of takavi loans "in view of the generally backward condition of the agriculturists all over the district in respect of indebtedness and poverty." In the Siddapur and Sirsi talukas, now most affected, there was severe scarcity in 1931, and it compelled Government to grant some measure of remission and suspension of land revenue. Only relief from outside saved hundreds of people from starvation.

Subsequent crops have been as bad, the prices of betelnut are too low to ensure the peasant the barest sustenance, and matters have been aggravated by Government's wholesale repression in dealing with the few who took part in the No-Tax and the general Civil Disobedience movements. Thus a combination of a variety of adverse circumstances has created a grave crisis in the talukas and it is a simple act of humanity to save at least little children from utter starvation.

Press Views

Unmistakable Sign

Civil disobedience has for the present, at any rate, ceased to be an effective policy even from the point of view of its advocates. The Mahatma stated immediately after his release that he had had no opportunity yet of studying the reaction of his movement on the people. We hope he has had this opportunity now. Let him put to himself one obvious and decisive question. Has the response to his appeal for civil disobedience on this occasion been even a twentieth part of what it was either in 1930 or 1932? In fact over the greater part of the country it has evoked no response at all. That is a clear sign of the times, an unmistakable indication of the mind of the country, of which no wise leader can fail to take the fullest note. —"Tribune."

Impolitic

If the time had come for a change in the Congress programme the question should have been decided on its own merits not making the decision, as it was done unfortunately, depend entirely on the attitude of the Government. Not that we support the attitude which Lord Willingdon's Government adopted towards Gandhiji's gesture for peace. On the contrary we deplore its impolitic stubbornnes. But what was far more deplorable, not to say impolitic, was the refusal of the Poona conference to see what was evident even to the man in the street, namely, that the Government being in a winning mood, would not relent. Under the circumstances to make the whole issue hang on the decision of the Government was merely to fish for a snub which did not take long to come.—"Mussalman."

Mishandling

Maulana Shafee Daudi and his friends cannot be congratulated on the way they have handled the question of the outrageous bombing of a Frontier village and that over a matter that does not concern us in India. It was all a miserable fiasco, demonstrating but once more that parliamentary and political leadership is not the same thing as the capacity for political intrigue and wire-pulling. The supplementaries that followed Mr. Tottenham's reply to the short-notice question were the very limit of inanity and jejuneness. Instead of skirting round and about with suggestions that were not only not well-founded put wide of the mark, the whole policy should have been attacked as being unjustified and improper.—"Searchlight."

UNIQUE COURT OF JUSTICE

Historical Facts About Privy Council

By S. G. VELINKAR, Bar-at-Law.

PART II.

(The first part of this article appeared in our issue of yesterday).

As to the persons qualified to sit on the Board of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, so far as India is concerned, it may be mentioned that the Chief Justice and Judges of any High Court of Judicature in India are competent, and since recently two specially qualified persons are appointed by Letters Patent, Bombay must be proud of the fact that both, Sir George Lowndes and Sir Dinshah Mulla, who are now sitting in the Judicial Committee, are connected with it.

Mr. Lowndes (as he then was), was a very able and eminent counsel in Bombay, and as for Sir Dinshah Mulla, there is not a single student of law, advocate or judge throughout the length and breadth of India, who has not the greatest respect for his erudition, his long legal experience, and his indomitable industry for legal research. It must be a source of the greatest satisfaction to the Indian litigants that, two such eminent lawyers and jurists have been appointed to serve India. Sir John Wallis (former Chief Justice of Madras) and Sir Lancelot Sanderson (former Chief Justice of Calcutta) are now on the Board and hear Indian appeals.

One has to note the absence from it of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, whom the hand of Death so cruelly snatched away at a comparatively early age, but whose memory still remains and is cherished and revered by the public in Bombay and Calcutta.

HISTORICAL FACTS.

It will be interesting to summarise some of the other facts in the history of the Privy Council, which Lord MacMillan has pointed out.

The first sitting of the newly-appointed Judicial Committee took place on the 27th of November, 1833. Under the law, as it existed prior to 1833, all appeals from overseas were referred to a committee of the whole Privy Council with a quorum of three and there was nothing to prevent lay members from taking part in the hearings. This has been changed since 1833, although the same quorum is still maintained. The

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

FUTILITY OF REPRESSION.

Mahatma Gandhi has done well to condemn the assassination of the District Magistrate of Midnapore.

But accustomed to view both sides of a question, he also regrets that the Government not only do not redress the wrongs which lead to such assassinations but insist on using "counter terrorism, which Ordinance rule undoubtedly means."

The fact that the latest murder is the 48th outrage on an official which has occurred since 1929 is only one proof that repression is no remedy for violence.

We note that in publishing Gandhiji's statement the "Times of India" altogether omits that part of it which expresses regret at Government's policy.

That is neither fair to him nor does it do any service to Government by suppressing the expression of a view, which reflects the opinion of the whole country.

JAPAN OPTIMISTIC.

Mr. Sawada, the leader of the Government group of the Japanese Cotton Delegation, was very optimistic about the success of his mission to India.

He said that the Japanese were imbued with the determination to secure good-will and were approaching the Conference with an open mind. Indians also hope that it will be possible to arrive at a permanent settlement with the Japanese mill-owners on this important question.

But Japan must realise that there are two obstacles in the path. The Indian millowners and the Lancashire manufacturers have made common cause with each other, and have sacrificed the interests of Indian cultivator as a result.

Only the other day Sir Joseph Bhore made a speech full of misstatements and half-truths, which no responsible officer ought to have made, and if the Government persist in their policy, the Indian cultivator is bound to be ruined completely.

We doubt whether even the Indian mill industry will be able to stand the competition of Lancashire for long. A time may come when it will again clamour for protection against Lancashire.

JSELECC BICKERINGS.

A cable to the "Hindu" from Pietermaritzburg says that the differences between the Congress and the newly constituted Colonial-Born and Settlers' Association are growing daily, and that there have been many defections from the ranks of the S. A. Congress.

On the other hand, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee and others are doing propaganda work for the Congress. At any rate Indians are deeply divided on the issue whether they are to lead evidence before the Commission, or not.

Whatever the outcome of the deliberations of the committee, we disapprove of any divisions in the ranks of the handful of Indians resident in South Africa, whether for the sake of their country or the cause for which they are now fighting.

Unless the differences are soon made up, it will be impossible afterwards to heal the wounds caused by these bickerings. We would earnestly appeal to our compatriots in South Africa not to dissipate their energies in useless quarrels with each other, instead of uniting against their common enemy.

HINTS TO MAGISTRATES.

The Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Sir Rollo F. Graham-Campbell, in the course of a lecture in mail week stated that the poorer people voluntarily went to magistrates courts, not only for justice but advice, and said it was a magistrate's function to give both.

He also said that the difficulty of a Magistrate lay not in deciding whether a man was guilty or not, but in deciding what he should do with a person whom he had "reluctantly found guilty."

In India our magistrates are not bothered by these finer points pertaining to penology, particularly at a time when the administration is manufacturing criminals on a mass scale throughout the country, for things which no administration should consider criminal.

The London Magistrate also said that the Police there are always helpful to the magistrate in dealing with prisoners, though there must be some exceptions.

In India they do otherwise. It would not be a bad thing to compel all magistrates to go through a course of penology before they are appointed magistrates. But the greatest necessity is the separation of the judiciary from the executive.

SERVING THE COUNTRY.

The annual report of the Dev Samaj for the year ending November, 1932, testifies to the excellent work done by this institution since it was founded in 1887.

The Samaj is a religious brotherhood that follows a purely ethical religion and aims at the moral uplift of society through its disciplined workers. In its social sphere of work it devotes special attention to education, particularly of backward classes. It conducts at present 26 educational institutions including three high schools for boys and girls, two schools for the Depressed Classes and six for the so-called criminal tribes.

Its educational work has been highly praised by officials and non-officials alike. Altogether the Samaj is serving the country worthily and is entitled to liberal public support, particularly from the Punjab where most of its institutions exist.

Readers' Views

UNWANTED ARTS COLLEGE

From "N," Ahmedabad.

Since a few weeks a Committee or Association has been formed for starting an Arts College in Ahmedabad.

The pleas advanced are: (1) that though Sir Chinubhai has given lacs for the Gujarat College, there is no solid memorial in Sir Chinubhai's name for Sir Chinubhai's great charities; (2) that Matriculates are being turned out by thousands and they do not get admission in the Gujarat College, as well as other colleges, as accommodation is limited.

If it is necessary to have Sir Chinubhai's name immortalized, the best course is to have a public meeting to request the Government that the Gujarat College be re-named "Sir Chinubhai Gujarat College," and with Sir Rustam Vakil as a Minister, it would be easy to persuade Government to accede to this request. Sir Chinubhai's name will thus become immortalised through the very institution for which he gave lacs, which is more fitting and desirable.

Further, is it wise to increase educated unemployment by adding colleges in this manner. Surely, the probable new college will render no useful service than producing, say a 100 or 200, more starving graduates.

Are the persons who participate in this activity, giving a right and correct lead? No, certainly not.

If they have real feeling for the Matriculates, or for Sir Chinubhai's name, there are two suggestions practical and far superior:

(1) There exists the R.C. Technical Institute in Ahmedabad. It is best that this be enlarged into a full-fledged Technological College, because that will give the Matriculates the training and education useful for earning their livelihood, while a B.A. College will only make them useless fops of clerks.

Besides, that would be a greater monument to Sir Chinubhai, as it would be filling a real want of all Gujarat and Kathiawar for high technological training, and it may be called Sir Chinubhai Technological College.

(2) Moreover, there is only a Medical School here. This may be developed into a Medical College, as doctors may do some service to society, which a B.A. cannot, and this may be called Sir Chinubhai Medical College.

If it is argued that for a technological college more funds will be required, the promoters can collect the necessary funds.

Are the public to give funds for the work which will be socially or economically productive, or for encouraging waste?

There are hundreds of unemployed in Ahmedabad and Gujarat. All in a body may make representation that there should be a technical or medical college. But whether they do it or not, it is unwise to give a wrong lead to Gujarat youths.

M. A. Ordinance And Teachers

From S. H. Limaye, B.A., LL.B

I have addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, requesting him to amend the existing M.A. ordinance, so as to allow graduate-teachers of two or three years' standing, serving in the various High Schools in this Presidency, to appear for the M.A. examination as private candidates. The popular Vice-Chancellor has promised me to place the letter before the Syndicate for their favourable consideration.

May, I therefore, request the members of the Syndicate, through your esteemed paper, to amend the M.A. regulations as suggested above. In fact, such a concession is granted to teachers by almost all the well-known universities in India, e.g. Calcutta, Nagpur, etc.

The teachers also should send a joint petition to the Vice-Chancellor in time and support me.

Quadrangular Matches

From "Cricketer."

I notice that this year the Quadrangular Tournament cannot be revived, as trial matches are to be played just before the first Test will begin in Bombay. I suggest, therefore, Quadrangular matches should be turned into trial matches for which four communities should be allowed to select their respective teams from the whole of India.

I trust this will be easily agreeable to all parties concerned, and Bombay will, once more, have the chance of witnessing a tournament so dearly loved by Bombay public.

CONTROL OF COTTON MARKET

From "Trader."

Every individual in the cotton trade is aware that an Extraordinary general meeting of the East India Cotton Association was held on the 31st ultimo in response to a requisition by some of the members to fix the trading hours between 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. and a resolution was passed by a majority to that effect, but unfortunately a very few self-interested traders. Demanded a poll and the President has fixed the 5th instant for taking the poll.

I therefore, request all voters through this valuable column kindly to use their best discretion and give their votes in the interest of their country, its trade, and labour to support tooth and nail, the resolution passed in the last meeting of the Association.

In my humble opinion none but a few speculators benefit by the 24 hours drudge.

Transactions in ready cotton and hedging business which is the essence of cotton trade which are mostly done during day hours strongly support my view. Upcountry clients are handicapped by this nefarious practice as they are always kept in the dark about the fluctuating rates and the detail information as to changes in American market owing to the lack of communication fecilities as most of the telegraph offices are kept closed at their places during the hours of American business. Consequently they face nothing but disasters.

Therefore this must lead my country traders to convince themselves about the reactionary effects on the prosperity of the Cotton Trade of this country by continuing 24 hours business.

According to my knowledge there is no cotton market in the world which works for 24 hours and it is not worthy of such a privelaged and highly respected body like the East India Cotton Association to let loose the reins of Cotton Trade to work for 24 hours to benefit a very few to the utter ruins of the farmers and labour class.

I therefore appeal to the best judgment of the voters to see where their own interest and that of their country lies to expand the cotton trade by giving their votes for the resolution 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p. m.

Unemployment Among Educated Youths

From "A Friend of the Unemployed"

It has become a problem to find employment for young male students who have learnt up to Matriculation. Year by year this number is increasing as it is found that this class of youths does not get employment either in the Government offices or in commercial firms.

We, therefore, suggest to these young men to learn compounding in Hospitals or private dispensaries. Still better than this and a more lucrative job is to take up hospital dresser's work. This avenue is being completely captured by young ladies who are earning to-day from Rs. 80/ to 150/ per month. We know, this training takes about three years and after three years, they get a diploma issued by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association after they are satisfied with their training. We believe every hospital will encourage such candidates and employ them and give such necessary training, and we are sure during their training these hospitals will also give something as pocket expenses which is at present given to the probationer nurses.

After their passing their B.P.N.A. after three years, we are sure they will get employment in the hospitals or they can also practise independently as Surgical and Medical Dressers which practice is now being done by qualified nurses. In fact there are as unmber of male dressers practicing in Europe and America, where they are called 'Male Nurses'. They have their own Associations and they do lot of work as massuers, etc.

May we suggest through your paper that you may appeal to the hospital authorities which are so many in Bombay that they should take up these youths as male nurses and may call them as 'Ward Dressers'. We are sure, some of the hospitals in the City will surely take up this suggestion and try to give an employment not only to the unemployed but many half starving youths.

Securities Market In Grip Of Speculation

In Interests Of Local Brokers And Outside Clients, Forward Dealings Should Not Be Stopped, Says Mr. Patel

(By Our Financial Editor).

Sir George Schuster when he landed in Bombay, reiterated his promise of keeping money rates down for a considerable time. This gave impetus to Bull Operators and prices of Securities began to harden. 3-1/2 per cent Paper rose to Rs. 85/12, but at this level there is constant supply of large lines.

MONEY. MARKET EASY.

Money Market is keeping easy and call rate often declines to 3/4 per cent. with no demand. Increased exports of Gold are also likely to bring more money in the market over and above the payment of four crores against 5 per cent. 1933 Bonds which are now redeemed.

SPECULATION EXPANDS.

In normal conditions these developing factors will certain advance prices of Securities, but like all other speculative markets, some of these factors were partially discounted.

There has been considerable expansion of speculative interest in the local Securities Market and large turnover is often reported. At the same time, there is one additional development of "Teji-Mandi" business, which has also become a regular feature of the market. This extensive options business many times results in artificial state of overbought and oversold conditions which generally puzzle an average operator or investor.

VANISHING HOPES.

For the last few weeks one big Bull Operator is said to be carrying an extensive long speculative interest, weakening the technical situation. The recent rise began in hopes of a new Rupee Loan at attractive terms, but as time passes, these hopes are vanishing, and Bull Operators find themselves in a precarious state, as there is marked absence of any outside buying at advancing prices. At the top of this weak, technical position, there is an inexhaustible supply from unknown sources of large lines and prices fail to go above Rs. 86 for 3-1/2 per cent. Loan.

It is a known fact that speculative long interest is generally for differences in prices, as against a bona-fide investor.

MARKET HIGHLY SPECULATIVE.

Thus the market is highly speculative and to-day on a rumour of removal of 3-1/2 per cent. scrip from the forward list induced heavy unloading on an unwilling market, resulting in a sharp decline of about annas ten. The extent of the decline is not much but the market is left in an anxious state.

WILL THE BOARD ACT?

If the Board takes up this question of checking speculation in Securities, there will be further unloading, resulting in a sharp decline in prices. It is always better to check unhealthy speculation and restore the stability of market. The Board is often facing an abnormal condition, owing to over-trading and must devise means for 'bona-fide' dealers, who know their risks more than mere dangerous and irresponsible speculators.

MR. PATEL'S VIEWS.

In this connection our representative interviewed Mr. R.E.M. Patel (of Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt) and a Director of the Stock Exchange, in regard to the contemplated action of the Board of Directors to stop forward dealings in 3-1/2 per cent. Government Paper and also 1945-55 Loan and 1960 Loan.

At first he was not inclined to talk about this, but when our representative assured him that, as his views will be listened to by the general public, he was communicative, but was unusually cautious.

Our representative enquired, if there was any truth in the rumour about stopping forward business of 3-1/2 per cent. Paper.

Mr. Patel: It is true that such a step is suggested by some people, but in my opinion, it is likely to meet with considerable opposition.

Our Representative: If such a resolution is placed before the Board, will it pass?

Mr. Patel: I don't think so.

Our Rep.: Why is this step contemplated?

Mr. Patel: There is no valid cause just now. In fact, I am surprised at this.

At first it was said that operators are dealing in them outside the market hours, and now and again the Board was reluctantly compelled to take action but that practice has stopped now, since drastic action was taken by the Board.

TO AVOID PANIC.

It may be argued that for the safety of the general public this step is beneficial, i.e. Banks hold large blocks of Government Securities and if they go on selling quietly in "Vaida" and give delivery at the end of the "Vaida" past history of ten rupees drop in a single "Vaida" may be repeated and to avoid such a panic this step is necessary.

To me this argument looks weighty at first sight, but frivolus after some consideration. I think if unprejudiced persons sit together to find out a solution for this problem, everything may become smooth.

I am entirely against the proposition of stopping "vaida" business in 3 1/2 per cent. paper, particularly as it is a means for earning their livelihood for many brokers. In fact we should be proud of being the net of Government Security market in India. Each day there are scores of telephone calls from Calcutta, Madras and other far off cities in India, doing considerable business in our market and instead of trying to give facilities to these clients, we would be hampering the business, if such a step is taken.

Besides, the 3 1/2 per cent. paper acts as a barometer for fixed interest bearing securities, preference shares etc:

Each broker should be able to understand his responsibilities and, therefore, the argument of rank speculation and constant panics falls to the ground.

BROKERS HARD HIT.

There is a large number of brokers dealing in this section, who would be hard hit by this spealation as Directors, we think, it is our duty to see that we should do the greatest good of the greatest number.

The best way to do this is to invite the opinion of the brokers dealing in this section and not others with their dog-in-the-manger policy. I am sorry, I have to say this in plain language, in view of the fact that it will be unpalatable to some.

Our representative:—Is the drop in 3 1/2 per cent. paper to-day responsible for this?

Mr. Patel:—It seems so.

Then your views are to keep the 3 1/2 per cent. paper in "Vaida".

Mr. Patel:—Definitly so.

While our representative was leaving, Mr. Patel said that it must be understood that his opinion was after all his own and that he was not speaking for the Board.

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GEN AWARI RELEASED

Originator Of Arms Act Satyagraha Completes 3 Years In Jail

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 4.

General Awari President of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee and originator of the Arms Act satyagraha and a staunch believer in Hindu-Moslem unity, was released from Nagpur Jail at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, after completing three years'.

The Jail authorities did not inform Seth Poonachandji the date of Awari's release, though he for applied for that information. It will be recalled that the Asahyog Ashram where Awari was previously residing was confiscated by the Government.

He came in a tonga to the Tilak Vidyalaya Craddock Town.

Information, however, reached the President and Secretaries of the Reception Committee late in the night early in the morning, Messrs. Poonamchandji Ranka, Rajabhaoo Dangre and Mama Puranik met him in the Tilak Vidyalaya and brought him to Seth Poonamchandji's house.

The Reception Committee announced a reception at 5 p.m. in Jawahar Chauk where he was arrested in May 1931 in a public meeting.

GRAND RECEPTION.

In the mean time, he was motored to Ramtek for a sacred bath, and came to Nagpur at 5 p.m. a military salute was given by the Tilak Vidyalaya Band.

He was received by Poonamchandji, President of the Reception Committee and was garlanded by 25 associations. After a short speech by the president and Mr. Salve, there was a procession with Tilak Vidyalaya Band in front and attended by nearly 20,000 people, which passed through Kirana Gandhi Kasar and cloth lines to the Sarafa.

General Awari was lustily cheered and garlanded by the shopkeepers, amongst loud cries of "General Awari and Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai".

One Lahanu Bai presented Awari with a silver takli.

To-morrow there is a public meeting in the Town Hall to receive Awari.

MANILAL KOTHARI RELEASED

Finishes Term Of Two Yeras Imprisonment

DHULIA, Sept. 4.

A correspondent wires as follows from Dhulia. Mr. Manilal Kothari haveing finished his term of two years imprisonment including fine was released from the Dhulia Jail. He left for Bombay to-day by the Punjab Mail and will stay there for a fortnight for reasons of health. —A.P.

Widespread sorrow prevails all over Kathiawar on account of the sudden death of Seth Yashwant Prasad, Proprieter of the Barsi Mill.

UNIQUE COURT OF JUSTICE

(Continued From Page 6).

seven Lords of Appeal in Ordinary are members of the Judicial Committee. The Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors and some Peers like Lord Darling give their services to the Committee. It is by such help that, it is able to dispose of a portion of its heavy work. Lord Brougham was a member of the Committee at its first sitting, also Baron Parke. They advised His Majesty to reverse the judgment appealed from. The case came from Antigua.

DIVERSITY OF CASES.

Moore's Indian Appeals is a storehouse of legal knowledge. Every Indian advocate ought, in my opinion, to read Moore's Indian Appeals, not only to increase his knowledge, but also to improve his thoughts and diction. It is true that, the Laws have changed, but great thoughts, and the manner of their enunciation are an education which is always profitable. Lord MacMillan observes truly: "It would be impossible to give an adequate description of the amazing diversity of the questions which come up for consideration.

Within the last year or so, there have been, among the suitors, to take two instances at random, a Bechuanaland native Chief claiming the right by ancient custom to burn down the kraal of a rival aspirant, who had attempted to assassinate him, and a number of French convicts, who had escaped from Devil's Island in an open boat to Trinidad and claimed on British soil the protection of "Habeas Corpus"; while the last issued part of the Indian Law Reports records a case which had to be remitted because the idol whose shrine was in question, had not been made a party to it.

BRAIN TEASERS!

What a collection of brain teasers indeed! And what tribunal in the world except this "Last Court of Appeal under the Throne" (as Lord MacMillan properly describbed it), has been or is ever called upon to solve them? And how are they able to solve them? The answer is, by the proper application of sound "first principles" and the use of sound commonsense. In the solution of abstruse legal problems, learned judges some times forget to use some commonsense and therefore go wrong. These principles are ingrained in the lawyers, who sit in the Privy Council through generations. However adversely lawyers in India may criticise some of the judgments of the Privy Council, the fact remains that, His Majesty's subjects in India have great confidence in that august body to redress their grievances when other remedies have failed.

The Privy Council is not a slave of precedents unless sound and well established. Even the most independent judges of the Appeal Courts in India become hidebound by "authorities" in course of time. No doubt, the Rule of Stare Decisis is sound, but it may be followed too slavishly. I will cite just one instance of this.

AFTER 30 YEARS.

The Indian Contract Act came on the Statute Book in 1872. The question arose: Is a minor's contract void or voidable under the provisions of that Act. Years passed, one decision just following another, till Sir Lawrence Jenkins (Jenkins J. as he then was) of the Calcutta High Court had the courage and independence to record his opinion. It was ultimately given to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council finally to decide that they were void, about 30 years or so, after the passing of the Contract Act. Too much importance is given to previous decisions, and there is little incentive to strike an independent line of thought. Only recently after numerous conflicting judgments the Privy Council settled the question of the the right of the widow of an undivided member of a joint Hindu family in Bombay to adopt.

Dealing with the jurisdiction of the Privy Council in criminal matters, Lord MacMillan says, "Criminal cases rarely come before the Privy Council, for, although the royal prerogative of justice, which the Judicial Committee administer, extends, of course to such cases, the rule has long been laid down that the Committee ought not to act as a court of Criminal Appeal and it is only where some grave miscarriage of justice is alleged to have occurred that special leave to appeal is granted."

The Privy Council have jurisdiction to advise His Majesty on any other matters not arising on appeal which His Majesty may think fit to refer to it. For instance, in the year 1927, they had to advise on the question of the boundary of the territory claimed by Newfoundland in Labrador.

The Privy Council have appellate jurisdiction from all Prize Courts at home and abroad, and all Admiralty Courts outside the United Kingdom.

HOW THEY SIT.

Justice can be dispensed without pomp and ceremony. This is what strikes the observer who enters the Board Room, where their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sit to dispense justice to millions of His Majesty's subjects. They do not wear wigs or gowns or scarlet robes. The ordinary atmosphere of a Court-room is entirely absent. They sit at a table surrounded by law books and reports in an atmosphere of deep legal learning. Counsel appear before them in wig and gown and address them from a sort of pulpit at which they stand. There is no noise or bustle, while the wheels of the chariot of Justice roll on, fearing or favouring none that come in its path.

I will conclude, by one more quotation from Lord MacMillan which depicts the significance of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

"In these days," says Lord MacMillan, "when the constitutional bonds of Empire tend more and more to be loosened, the Judicial Committee remain as an outstanding symbol of unity under the Throne with its reminder that the Sovereign is over all persons and in all causes throughout his Dominion supreme. If the rendering of justice is the noblest prerogative of Kings, it ought to be most enduring, and the Judicial Committee, to whom is committed this trust on His Majesty's behalf have always endeavoured to discharge it faithfully and worthily."

SUPREME COURT.

May a Supreme Court, of Justice be established in India soon, with final Appellate Criminal Jurisdiction, but may this symbol of Unity under the Throne, be still looked to by us, His Majesty's subjects in India, as their saviour when all other remedies have failed to correct a miscarriage of Justice.

HOLDING FLAG SALUTATION

Eight Persons Marched From Chowpatty To Gamdevi Lock-up

Eight persons who marched to Chowpatty foreshore with a view to hold a flag salutation ceremony were arrested by the Gamdevi police on Monday evening.

On arrival on the sands they displayed tiny tri-colour flags and commenced singing national songs, when the police appeared on the scene and marched them to the lock-up.

HINDU BOY KNOCKED DOWN

European Denies Charge Of Reckless Driving

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, Sept. 3.

Judgment was reserved till Sep ember 9 by Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Resident Magistrate of Kurla, after hearing arguments yesterday in the case in which Mr. N. M. Levorine, a European of Bombay, stands charged with driving his motor car (No. 15 L.N.P.) recklessly and negligently.

The case for the prosecution is that on July 23 last the accused left Bombay in his car (No. 15 L.N.P.) with a companion. On the downward journey, the car knocked down Amritlal Maganlal, a Hindu boy, at Kurla, while trying to overtake several buffaloes. The accused picked him up and took him to the police station. Amritlal sustained injuries on his head and leg.

The accused denying the charge, stated that he blew the horn several times. The boy turned to the right and then got puzzled. Before the car came to a stop, the boy was knocked down.

PARSI YOUTH ON TRIAL

On the allegation that he behaved in an improper manner with his 10-year old Christian servant girl, the Gamdevi police have arrested, H. N. Kothawalla, a young Parsi dealer in provisions, residing at Forjett Street, Bombay on Monday.

He will be put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Tuesday.

SWADESHI, KEY TO SWARAJ

Mrs. Gokhale Opens Bazar & Exhibition

Says, It Is Most Potent Weapon To Fight Depression & Unemployment

By inaugurating a Swadeshi Bazar consisting of nearly 60 stalls displaying every conceivable article of Indian manufacture and a fine exhibition illustrating an ideal Indian home, at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Monday evening, the Bombay Swadeshi League launched upon another big campaign to push forward the gospel of Swadeshi.

The function which was witnessed by a very large gathering including women marked the commencement of the "Swadeshi Festival" which lasts for a week.

KEY TO SWARAJ.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale in declaring open the Swadeshi Bazaar and exhibition observed that Swadeshi was the key to Swaraj and the only potent weapon to fight the twin problems of economic depression and unemployment.

The exhibition which is styled as "Swadeshi in the Home" illustrated a model Indian home and showed how beautiful a 100 per cent Swadeshi home can be. The drapery covering the walls, the beautiful carpets, the soft and cushioned "divans" and other articles of furniture were so arranged as to bring out the quiet charm of oriental atmosphere.

The enthusiastic and active part taken by students in organising the exhibition was mentioned by Mrs. Rajji. She regretted that Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, who was to have presided over the ceremony, was unable to attend owing to ill-health and requested Mrs. Gokhale to declare open the bazaar. She thanked Mr. B F Bharucha and other workers who extended their help in arranging the bazar.

SWADESHI GOSPEL

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale in declaring open the bazar and exhibition complimented the Bombay Swadeshi League for their efforts to popularise th Swadesni gospel. The articles exhibited in the bazar, she said, supplied a concrete proof of their ability to manufacture articles of daily use without having to depend upon imported stuff. It was very appropriate, she remarked, that the students had organised an exhibition illustrating how beautiful Indian homes would be in the future.

The speaker went on to say that the only solution of the twin problems of economic depression and unemployment from which India was now suffering more than any other country in the world, was the gospel of Swadeshi. They found to-day in every country vigorous campaigns being carried on to confine their purchases to the products of their respective countries. This was being done in addition to fiscal measures adopted by such countries to keep out and check imports.

MOST POTENT WEAPON

"Swadeshi is the most potent weapon for relieving poverty and adding not only to the wealth the nation but to the income of the humblest of the country's population" declared Mrs. Gokhale. In that sense Swadeshi was the key to swaraj.

She felt very strongly that it was only by pursuing the creed of swadeshi in all its aspects that India would be able to raise the economic status of the large masses of its population. Swadeshi was thir duty but even if it involvd some sacrifice it was essential that they should willingly undergo that sacrifice so that after a time the economic condition of the country as a whole would be immeasureably better.

The Berar Liberal Association has suggested the name of Pandit Hirdaya Kunzru of Allahabad, Vice-President of the Servants of India Society for the Presidentship of the Madras Session of the National Liberal Federation of India to be held during the coming Christmas week.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT

Our Imports of Foreign Cloth Mounted up last year?

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	crores.	crores.	crores.
Cotton Piecegoods	Rs. 20.05	Rs. 14.67	Rs. 21.26
" Other Manufactures	Rs. 5.21	Rs. 4.48	Rs. 5.57

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RATES ON APPLICATION.

"UNDER WHAT LAW IS BOMBING JUSTIFIED?"

(Continued From Page 1.)

Delegation (Cheers). Japan was the largest buyer of India's short staple cotton.

TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE

Mr. Sitaramraju espoused the cause of the handloom Industry At the outset, he drew attention to the Viceroy's speech and mentioned the tripartite conference and asked what was meant by the statement that the Government would not take part, but would welcome agreement at that Conference.

Sir Joseph Bhore explained that negotiations with Japan would be official as between the representatives of the Government of India and representatives of the Government of Japan. At the same time there would be entirely unofficial conversations between the representatives of Indian Commercial and Industrial interests with those of Japan and Manchester. But the Government of India had no direct connection with it. At the same time they would be in touch with the trend of this conference and he greatly interested in any conclusions they might reach.

DETRIMENTAL TO HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

Mr. Raju proceeding observed that handloom must be represented. He quoted a communique by the Madras Government which observed that mills would benefit by tariffs whose effect was detrimental to the handloom industry and that large articulate interests benefited at the expense of the inarticulate community and so legislation needed revision.

Mr. Raju pressed for publication of the Tariff Boards Report withholding of which he said was unfair.

WHY THIS RUINOUS DELAY.

Mr. Ramsay Scott supported the Bill because the industry needed protection badly. But the Bill was inadequate and in no way adapted to the specific needs of the industry to-day. It was, however, the typical Government of India's attitude of "Wait and See" Japanese Policy. Mr. Scott was cheered when he objected to the delay in publishing the report of the Tariff Board. He asked why should the Government sit on such reports for over a year. Surely the industry must know its fate. Moreover, until the report was published, it was impossible for the Government to protect hosiery industry which was in parlous state.

B. DAS' OBJECTION

Mr. B. Das opposed consideration of the Bill on behalf of the Democratic Party. He reminded the House that Japan retaliated recently by prohibiting the import of Indian rice and pig iron.

He referred to the serious loss to India as a result of Japanese retaliatory policy and said that under the five year plan, Japan would grow all the cotton she needed. Meanwhile what was the exact position of the industry and why delay the publication of facts collected by the Tariff Board. He asked why should Bombay millowners buy American cotton or Natal coal. Mr. Das suggested that consideration of the Bill be postponed till the Tariff Board Report was published. In the meantime anti-dumping Act gave Government powers to act in an emergency. He pleaded for the protection of interests of the handloom industry cotton growers, consumers and labourers.

LET MILLOWNERS SPEAK

Mr. G P. Singh was quite willing to give legitimate protection but wanted to know the attitude of millowners towards the handloom industry. He feared that it was to protect the cotton industry against competition of Khaddar that this bill was brought forward. Instead of coming to the legislature in season and out of season the Millowners should send a deputation to Japan, Manchester and Lancashire to learn improved methods of protection. In any case he felt that decision could not be arrived at without having the full facts of the case as given by the Tariff Board Report.

Mr. Lahiri Choudhury supported the objection taken by the previous speaker and asked why similar protection was not being given to the Handloom industry.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

At this stage the clock struck four and the House proceeded to discuss Maulana Shaffi Daudi's ajournment motion relating to aerial bombing of Kotkai.

Maulana Shafi Daudi said that he wished to remonstrate with the Government. They had no justification for taking any action against Kotkai, much less to resort to bombing.

The consequences of Government action were quite clear. It had set the whole tribal area ablaze. He asked whether the Bajauris were British subjects or not.

Mr. Tottenham: Bajaur is a part of India.

EMPIRE NOT IN DANGER!

Mr. Daudi said that Government might have at least refrained from air-action during the duration of the Disarmament Conference. Surely the Empire was not in danger. Moreover, if they were policing the Frontier, then the duty of the police was merely to keep a watch.

Mr. Shafi Daudi placed the aerial bombardment of Kotkai in the same category as the action of Gen. Dyer in the Jallianwala Bagh.

Mr. Sadiq Hassan said that instead of appreciating the noble sentiments of the Frontier people, Government were trying to punish them. It was clear that this was a mere pretence for a forward policy, especially as Government were using the occasion for making a new road.

Mr. Tottenham intervening asked the Chair, whether reference to the other military programme was permissible in the discussion which related to Air Bombing.

RULED "IN ORDER."

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry, Deputy President, ruled that as it came within the question of the Frontier policy, it was in order. (Cheers)

Mr. Sadiq Hassan said that Government had relied on false reports of their spies. The fact was that casualties were large. He declared that Indian people were against all form of aerial bombing, and asserted that the Indian Government in this matter were henchmen of the British Government, and did not reflect the opinion of the people of India.

Mr. Tottenham, Army Secretary, expressed surprise that the debate had taken a new turn in that the members had not objected so much to bombing but as to why any action had been taken at all. He did not wish to entrench foreign relations or give more details about persons concerned, but he assured the House that, if trouble had been allowed to develop, it would have led to most serious consequences.

The Government had no forward policy. Their policy was to maintain peace and spread civilization. Mr. Tottenham added: "If there has ever been a case on which the value of the use of air arm has been fully demonstrated and proved up to the hilt, I contend that this particular instance was such an occasion."

He concluded: "While the armed forces must remain the framework of our Frontier defence, I maintain that a careful and judicious use of air-arm in co-operation with ground forces in special circumstances is not only justifiable, but also a very effective way of carrying out our arduous responsibility in a way of which we have no reason whatever to be ashamed. (Applause).

Mr. Puri commenting of the Army Secretary's statement that if bombing was not resorted to, the consequences would have been serious, said that, such argument was always used to cover up political blunder of a great magnitude. If the Government wanted to correct the verdict of the House, let all facts be placed before them. He asked under what law civilised or uncivilised, the Government demanded the surrender of the people, who were not their subjects?

Mr. Maswood Ahmed said that India was not prepared to spend any money for the benefit of the other countries.

Mr. S.C. Mitra did not admit the Government's claim that their action had achieved the object.

"BARBAROUS."

Mr. Murtza Sahib wondered if Government would take such action if the offending parties were Europeans. He could only characterise the Government's actions as barbarous.

Mr. Lahirir Choudhry thought that air action was taken to satisfy the hobby of military people.

TALKED OUT.

Mr. Uppi Sahib asked whether the people against whom the action was taken, were at war with the Government. The clock struck six, the motion was talked out, and the House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS DISSOLVED

The third Criminal Sessions of the High Court which had been sitting since July 4th last, has now been dissolved.

The fourth Criminal Sessions will commence from September 11, Mr. Justice Shingne presiding

SILVER.

London, Sept. 2.

1st Settlement	Rs. 18-1-0
2nd Settlement	Rs. 18-2-0
Difference	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Silver Ready	Rs. 55-12-0
Silver 1st Settlement	Rs. 55-12-0
Silver 2nd Settlement	Rs. 56-3-0
Gold 1st Settlement	Rs. 32-7-0
Gold 2nd Settlement	Rs. 32-7-0
Sovereigns	Rs. 20-10-0

ANGLO-INDIAN SENT TO JAIL

Personating Viceroy's Private Secretary To Cheat Sir K. V. Reddy

CITY HOTEL ARRESTS

One Pleads Guilty And Gets Four Months' Rigorous & The Other Acquitted

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. Oscar. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court sentenced Charles Michael Roberts alias K. Stevenson, an Anglo-Indian, to undergo four months rigorous imprisonment and ordered Fredrick Charles French, an Anglo-Indian, to be discharged, on Monday in the case of cheating and abetment in connection with the attempt to obtain money from Sir K. V. Reddi.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused Charles Michael Roberts telephoned to the clerk at the Taj Mahal Hotel on August 6 and personating the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy asked if Sir K. V. Reddi was there. On being informed that Sir K. V. Reddi was staying in the Taj Mahal Hotel, the accused it was alleged again phoned and asked to be put through to Sir K. V. Reddi.

In the mean time the Clerk became suspicious as only two days prior to this incident The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar had been duped in a similar manner. He therefore informed Inspector Naden of the Colaba Police Station, who immediately went to the Hotel and laid a trap for the accused.

When the accused phoned again and wanted to speak to Sir K. V. Reddi, the clerk answered the phone and as if Sir K. V. Reddi was speaking on the phone asked the accused what he wanted. The voice on the telephone at the other end answered that he was the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and that he was sending a youngman to him who was in need of assistance. The clerk replied that he would be glad to assist the youngman in distress. The voice at the other end then said if the youngman was given about Rs. 50 or Rs. 60, it would be of immense assistance to the person. The voice then said, that the youngman will be at the Taj Mahal Hotel in an hour's time.

The accused turned up at the Hotel and asked for Sir K. V. Reddi and wrote out a small chit with the words to the effect that he had been sent in accordance with the telephone conversation the Private Secretary to the Viceroy had with Sir K. V. Reddi.

Inspector Naden then came on the scene and arrested the accused. The second accused was arrested later on certain information received by the police.

The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge. As there was a previous conviction against the accused he was sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment. As there was no evidence against the second accused he was ordered to be acquitted.

GOVT. SHEDDING CROCODILE TEARS!

(Continued from page 3.)

possible within their resources to help agriculturists and he had the assurance of local Governments to the same effect.

CROCODILE TEARS

Mr. Jagdish Bannerjee said that it was high time that Government instead of shedding crocodile tears had come out in the open and took practical steps to better their position.

Mr. Hoosain Imam while replying quoted the instance in an Indian state of Western India Agency of the Government taking over all agricultural debts and advancing loans. If Government had the will there was the way instead of adopting the policy of 'wait and see'.

The House divided on Mr. Mohrotra's amendment which was rejected by 16 votes against 21. The main resolution was not pressed to a division.

ANDAMAN'S RESOLUTION

The next resolution was by Mr. Kalikar on the Andaman prisoners, Mr. Hallett said that there was the other resolution on the same subject coming before the House on the 11th and the Home Member, Sir Harry Haig had consented to come to the House to reply to debate on that question. It would be better if the resolution was suitably moved on that day.

Mr. Kalikar agreed but Mr. Mohrotra raised a point of order and quoted standing orders. He said that his resolution blotted on the eleventh should got precedence. The President overruled the objection and held that Mr. Kalikar's resolution would have precedence.

JUTE SHARES RULE STEADY

Undertone Steady In Coals And Small Turnover In Teas

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Jute shares ruled steady after the week-end with moderate turn over resulting.

In Coals the undertone remained steady, but transactions reported were of only limited dimensions.

In Teas a small turnover was put through while miscellaneous showed no change.

Securities were firm.

SECURITIES.

3-1/2 per cent. Paper 85/5; 4 per cent. Loan (1943) 102/10 small lot; 4 p.c. Loan (1960/70) 98/5 small odd lot; 4 p.c. Loan (1934-37) 102; 4-1/2 per cent. Bonds (1934) 102/8; 4-1/2 p.c. Bonds (1955/60) 105/12; 5 per cent. Bonds (1935) 104 10 small lot; 6 per cent. Loan (1945/55) 113/8; 5 p.c. Loan (1939/44) 107/5; 6 per cent. U.P. Bonds (1944) 107/12 small lot; 5-1/2 per cent. Loan (1938/40) 108/14 small lot; 4 per cent. New Punjab Bonds (1948) 100 small lots; 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds (1935) 107/8 small lot.

BANKS.

Central Ban k23/12; Imperial fully paid 1210.

RAILWAYS.

Arrah-Sasaram Light 60/8; Futwah Islampur Light 73/4.

COTTON.

Bengal-Nagpur (Ordy.) 19/8 sm. lots

COALS.

Bengal 211 small lot; Burakur 13/4; Central Kurkend 5/8; Equitable 19/2; Ranigunge 36/2; Sendra 8/10.

JUTES.

Alliance 276; Anglo-India 345; Auckland 177; Cheviot pref. 124; Fort William 245 small lot; Gourepore 348 small lot; Howrah 48/12 Kamarhatty 450; Lawrence 482 small lot; National 21/10; Orient 207; Reliance 71/8; Union 380

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mutra Electric 8; Upper Ganges Electric 7/8; Burn Co. (Ordy.) 116 small lot; Burn Co. pref. 90 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 4/8; Indian Standard Wagon (Ordy.) 43/8; Buraree Coke 10/6; Calcutta Ice Association 6/12 small lot; Bengal Paper (Ordy.) 72; Titagurh Paper Pref. 100, paid up 136; Calcutta Steam Navigation 121; Indian General Navigation 91 sm. lot.

SUGAR.

Carew & Co. 14/4.

TEA SHARES.

Baghari 5/6; Botjan 25/8; Bishnauth 24; Dhelakhat 20; Gielle (Ordy.) 18/12; Huldibari 25/10; C. T. Poobong 21/8.

DEBENTURES.

6 per cent. 1916/21) 56; Associated Hotels of India 93; 7 per cent (1926/33) 46; Bhatpara Power 2; N.D. Mortgage 99; 8 per cent. (1921) 36; Titagurh Paper Mills 107/12 small lots.—A.P.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN UNCHANGED

Tone Of London Silver Steady

3 1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was quoted at £84 1/2 unchanged and gold at £6-11.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

London, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	4.53 3/8
To-day's opening	4.53 1/4
To-day's closing	4.57 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, Sept. 4.

The market was closed.

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April-May Rs. 200

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	5.47
To-day's opening	5.45
Difference	—.2
To-day's closing	5.43
Difference	—.4

FRANC RATE

Paris, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	80.34
To-day's opening	79.00
To-day's closing	80.78

"Save The Children" Fund

Relief For Destitute Children In Kanara

The following appeal has been issued by a number of philanthropic ladies of Bombay:—

The acute economic distress of the peasants in several Talukas of KarnStak has created a tragic situation, the principal crop of the District namely the betulnut has practically failed for the last three years, and the fall in commodity prices has hit them harder than in many other cases. Hundreds of children are starving and rather than see them slowly starving to death, the parents have been induced to part with them, till such time, when they are able to feed them again, i.e., about the time the next crop is ready. Some of the charitable minded local people have begun the humanitarian work of starting homes in different Talukas to keep these unfortunate mites but it is difficult for them for lack of Funds to take in all those who are in dire need of help.

From the various Talukas of Karnatak, approximately about 450 children will have to be saved. In order that help may reach the most helpless, first children between the ages of 4 to 12 only will be taken in these homes.

The following extract from a detailed account of one of the homes started there, will give a clear idea as to how little will keep these poor unfortunate and save them from a living death. That Indian parents should part with their children is in itself proof enough of the dire distress they are in. We appeal to all in the name of humanity without thought of race, caste or creed to help.

Rs. 5 only will feed, cloths and supply supervision for a child for the whole month. They will be in our charge for six months.

That is Rs. 50 will keep a child for six months.

Donations should be sent to the following addresses:—

Mrs. Jayaben Kanuga, (2nd floor) Saklat Building, New Queen's Road.

Mrs. Kusumbai Desai, Temple View, Vacha Gandhi Road.

Mrs. Dinbai Pathak, Tata Industrial Home, Hughes Road.

Mrs. Rasna Kooka, 33 Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

Mrs. Saraben M. Premchand.

Mrs. Casmi K. Ghaswala.

Mrs. Jayaben Kanuga.

Mrs. Kusum Desai.

Mrs. Motibai Dastur.

Mrs. Shantabai K. Shivlal.

Mrs. Dinbai Pathak.

Miss Goolbanoo Talyarkhan.

Mrs. Chaturben Mehta.

CLERK GETS FIVE YEARS RIGOROUS

Found Guilty Of Theft Of Postal Articles

Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court Sessions sentenced one Balkrishna Vishnu Pingulkar, five years' rigorous imprisonment on the jury unanimously finding him guilty of theft of postal articles.

The accused was a sorting clerk in the delivery department of the General Post Office. He pilfered three envelopes containing divided warrants, which were posted at the G. P. O. After firging on them the signatures of the shareholders in whose favour they were made out, he got Narayan Vithal Upradh, the approver, to cash them at the bank, offering him the inducement that he would get a job for him. When the approver went to the bank, he was questioned by the bank clerk who was asked to be on the watch, as the Bank had already received a complaint from Laldas Gangadas, a pleader, saying that he had not received his dividend warrant which was already due. The approver gave out the name of the accused who, after investigations by the police, was arrested and put on trial.

PLEA FOR LENIENT SENTENCE.

After the jury's verdict, Rao Bahadur Setalvad, who appeared with Dr. P. N. Daruwalla to defend the accused, appealed to his lordship to pass a lenient sentence in view of the youthful age of the accused and the fact that he had an old father and two children.

His Lordship then passed the sentence as above.

BURGLARY IN LAHOR SHOP

Well-Dressed U. P. Man Arrested

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

A burglary is reported to have ween committed last night in a shop in Shadilal Buildings on the Mall.

The burgalars who entered through the window pane took away with them valuable articles including fountain pens. The estimated value of the articles stolen is about Rs. 4,000.

A well dressed U. P man in possession of the housebreaking implement has been arrested.—A.P

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES**

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

CALICO MILLS

Sewing Thread in 4 & 6 Cords all numbers and assorted shades.

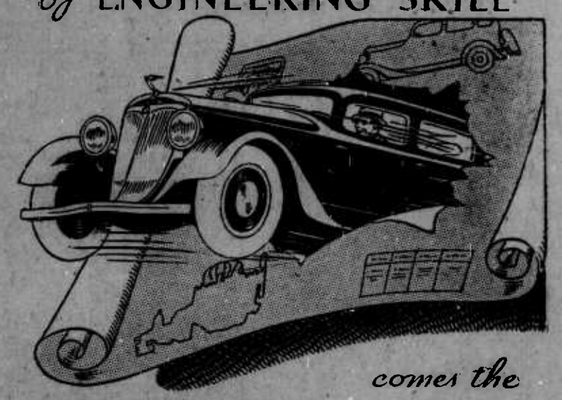
Your clothes are not Swadeshi, if Swadeshi Sewing Thread not used

Retail Agents:—

RASHTRIYA SWADESHI BHANDAR

(1) KALBADEVI, opp. Dwarkanath Temple
(2) SWADESHI MARKET, Shami Gulli,
(3) SANDHURST ROAD, Daruwalla Building.

Out of THIRTY YEARS *of* ENGINEERING SKILL



comes the

CONTINENTAL BEACON

A REVELATION in LOW COST and LOW UPKEEP combined with NEW BEAUTY and POWER.

It took 30 years to build the CONTINENTAL Beacon. 30 years to perfect a motor car that would go 25 to 30 miles on a gallon of petrol—and yet be big and roomy, good to look at and comfortable to ride in, a car you would be proud to own despite its low first cost and its amazing economy of upkeep.

The first thing you will notice about the Beacon is its beauty. Then you will feel the fine riding qualities that come with a powerful 4-cylinder Red Seal engine and Winged Power. But the Beacon's economy of operation won't be realized until you begin to wonder when the first tankful of petrol will exhaust itself!

Come . . . see the Beacon. You will delight in its appearance and low upkeep. And you will be amazed at its selling price!

The FLYER
A moderate-price "6"

The ACE
A luxury "6" at reasonable cost

DADAJEE DHACKJEE & Co.
Shree Krishnapant Nivas,
BOMBAY.

Continental RED SEAL *Automobiles*

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Ormara, Bird, Rangoon.
Ozarda, Hoyle, Rangoon.
Dalmore, Jones Alexandria.
Victoria, Borzamino Genoa.
Clan Senecliare, Evans, Liverpool
Fusijama, DeCega Trieste.
Parfield, Steel, London.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Nailsea Court, Irvene, Port Said.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Panaghis, Travers Antwerp.

LOADING

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Steamer President Von Buran for New York.
Steamer C/Dulbart for New York.
Steamer Ormaru for Calcutta.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT

S.S. Victoria—The Italiana Mail steamer Victoria arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa, with mail, general cargo and 266 passengers.

S.S. Ormara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Ormara arrived in harbour on Monday from [illegible] with a gneral cargo and rice.

SS Ozarda—The B I S N Co's steamer Ozarda arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Dalmore—The Messrs. Ralli Bros' steamer Dalmore arrived in harbour on Monday from Alexandria with ballast.

S.S. Clan Sinclair:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Sinclair arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

SS Fusijama—The Lloyd steamer Fusijama arrived in harbour on Monday from Taieste with a general cargo.

S.S Warfield—The M M Coy's steamer Warfield arrived in harbour on Monday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Nailsea Court—The Messrs Lewis Drefus and Co's steamer Nailsea Court sailed yesterday for Port Said (for Order) with a general cargo.

S.S. Panaghis—The Messrs. Lewis Drefuse and Co's steamer Panaghis will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

1 Clan Sinclair 3291 Bhawnagar 6/9 J Finlay and Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind 6014, London, 9/9 M M & Co.
5 Falkenfels 3852 Antwerp 7/9 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Elysia 4211, Karachi 5/9 Grahams Tdg. Co.
9 Ginyo Maru, 6128, M'goa 10/9 N. Y. Kaisha.
12 Gaastirkerk 5167 Australia 5/9 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Dalmore 3171 Philadelphia NF Ralli Bros.
15 Kenya 4646, S. & E. Africa 6/9. M.M. and Co.
16 Panaghis 3199. Gibraltar. 4/9. L. Dreyfus and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jaladuta, 3089. Burmah, 2/9, Scindia S.N. Co.
2 Ormara 2978 NF NF M M and Co.
3 Bankura 1896 Gulf 6/9 M M & Co.
6 Maidenhead 2658. Marseilles 5/9 Grahams Tdg Co.
7 Nailsea Court 2015 Port Said 5/9 L Dreyfus and Co.
8 Hatkhola 4338 NF 5/9 M M & Co.
12/13 Garada 3218 Calcutta 10/9 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/Sophie Maru 560 M'Coast 6/9 Merchant S N Co.
K Jalatarang 1464. N.F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.
P Eliora 2567. N F. N.F. M.M. and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Mantua. 8/9. P. and O.S.N. Co.
Maloja, 14/9, P. and O.S.N. Co.
Burdwan, 15/9, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Mundra, 12/9, M.M. and Co.

FROM [illegible]

City of Yokohama, 5/9, K. N. Co.
Clan Kenneth, 23/9, J.F. Co.
Castalia. 27/9. G.T. Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Licester 6/9 J F Co

FROM HAMBURG

Sonnenfels, 9/9, Edwards Ltd.
Tranenfels, 14/9, Edwards Ltd.
Goldenfels, 26/9, Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Tulissee 5/9 T M Co.
Kota Agcong. 9/9. T.M. Co.
Kota Baroe, 30/9, T.M. Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Birmingham 14/9, F.F Campbell and Co.
City of Dalhart, 8/9, L. Edwards Ltd.
President Vanburen, 7/9, F. F. Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 21/9, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Silvermaple, 17/9, Volkart Bros

FROM KOBE

Mirzapore 3/9 P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 27/9 P & O S N Co.
Calcutta Maru 17/9 N Y Kaisha.
Malacca Maru 30/9, N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru 8/9 O S Kaisha
Alaska Maru 24/9 O S Kaisha

FROM BRISBANE

Narkunda, 16/9, P and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN

Talrea 9/9. M M & Co
Karanja, 23/9 M.M. and Co.
Takliwa, 7/10, M.M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Kaiser-i-Hind 9/9 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 16/9 P & O S N Co.
Carthage, 23/9 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 8/9. G T Co.

FOR NEW YORK

President Von Baron 8/9 F F Campbell Co.
C/Dalhart NF L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG

Falkenfels 7/9 L Edward Ltd.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Gasterkirk L Edward Ltd.

FOR PORT SAID.

Helmstrath 4/9 L Dreyfus & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Maidenhead 5/9 G T Co
Victoria NF. M Italiana.

FOR [illegible]RAH

Bankura 6/9 M M and Co.
Varela, 7/9 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON

Gurmula, N F M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Garada 10/9 M M and Co.
Ormara NF M M and Co

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, N. F. T. M. Co.

FOR JAVA

Pasha N F T M Co.
Alpore N F. P and O S N Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ginyo Maru, 10/9 N Y Kaisha.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

SS Ginyo Maru 2-9-33.
SS Kaiser-I-Hind 2-9-33.
Lindenbank 2/9/33.
(boats and cotton)
Bhadravati 2/9/33.
Varela 2/9/33.
Bankura 4-9-33.

EXPORTS

BOMBAY, Sept. 4

SS Kaiser-I-Hind for London—110 cases sandalwood oil and 6 bales woollen rugs Thos Cook and Son; 15 bales woollen carpets A Azizullaoff; 2 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 10 bales animal skins H Oosman and Co; 19 bales animal skins M R Shaifi and Co, 17 bales animal skins Kootubdin and Co; 10 bales animal skins M Nissim; 54 cases bristles B P and Hayley Ltd; 17 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons, 2800 bags linseed oil cakes Cox and Kins Ltd; 2290 bags mondra meal Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Marseilles—124 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros; 2100 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co.

SS Falkenfels for Hamburg.—50 bales hemp M G A Husein and Co; 1 pot palma rosa oil M Bhuta and Co; 1797 bags linseed R Ratilal and Co; 85 bales cotton fly L D Vora; 31 bales cotton thread waste L D Vora.

For Ratterdom.—100 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 400 bags kardiseed M Bhuta and Co; 4000 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp—100 bales hemp Grahams Tdg Co.

For Bremen.—125 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Gydnia—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

SS Elysia for Glasgow—728 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co.

SS Victoria for Genoa—2 pots palma rasa oil Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Genoa—320 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co; 27 bales cotton rags Thos Cook and Sons.

SS President Van Bureu for New York—19 bales woollen druggets Hindustan Arts Exporter.

For Marseilles—618 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

SS C/o Dalbart for New York—2400 bags myrabollum C Jivanlal and Co; 8380 bags myrabollum P Mathuradas and Co; 210 bags poppy seed A Govindji.

SS Ginyo Maru for Dairen.—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 4.

S.S Rajputana, Agents M M and Co, from Yokahama.—80 cases silk goods.

From Kobe—34 cases silk goods.

From Hongkong—37 cases silk piecegoods; 102 cases raw silk.

From Canton—177 bales raw silk.

From Singapore—105 bags gum baznin.

From Shanghai—37 cases silk goods; 31 cases silk yarn.

From Penang.—41 slabs tin.

S.S Jalabala, Agents S S N Co. from Bassin.—2494 bags rice.

From Rangoon—1704 bags rice; 28 bales wool; 17 pkgs. machinery 20 bundles chains. 112 bags millet; 25 bease.

From Colombo—535 bags copra

From Cochin—1092 bundles coir yarn; 246 bundles coir rop.

S.S Badarpur, Astabinahmmw

S.S Badarpur, Agents B Shell Oil Co from Rangoon.—1797610 gallons kerosene oil; 1889 cks. lub. oil; 240 cks turpintine; 30 cks. malarial; 11 cks grease; 130 kgs. grease; 2204 cases candles; 20 cases motor oil; 80 box pig lead; 400 tins match wox; 352 bags white wax.

S.S Lindenbank, Agents F F Campbell and Co; from Gab. Texas—500 bales cotton.

From Houstan Texas—400 bales cotton.

From New York—13 drums turpentine; 224 drums lub. oil; 20 drums lub. grease; 89 r/s floor covering; 160 drums dyes; 20 cases wheat flaker; 64 cases toilet; 326 bales 2nd hand clothing; 120 bales cotton piece goods; 145 cases medicine; 480 bales old newspapers; 150 box batterels; 219 cases cotton remnants; 177 cases antoparts; 263 cases motor cars; 535 bundles pipes.

BLIND GIRL GAINS FIRST CLASS HONS. AT OXFORD

Miss Hazel Winter, a blind Oxford under-graduate, has gained first-class honours in the final honour school of modern history. At the age of seventeen, while still a pupil at Choleywood College (the public school run by the National Institute for the Blind she won an open scholarship at Lady Margaret Hall Oxford.

As she is unable to read ordinary printed matter all the text-books required in her work at the University have been transcribed into into Braille for her by volunteers attached to the National Institute for the Blind.

Miss Winter who was born blind is a daughter of the late Colonel C. B. Winter, D.S.O. After a short holiday on the Continent she intends to take up historical work in conjunctios with coaching. Her ambition is to obtain a lectureship in history.

Miss Winter's only recreation at Oxford was swimming

In the final honours school of modern history there is also a second blind candidate Mr. A. R. M. Cross, of Worcester College, who is awarded a second class. Mr. Cross is a well-known chess player.

Labour Party Urges Nationalisation Of Banks

Amagamate "Big Five" Into Single Banking Corporation Under Govt. Nominated Directorate, It Suggests

Following on their previous proposal that the Bank of England should be socialised, the Labour party now suggest that the "Big Five" should be amalgamated into a single Banking Corporation under public ownership ond control. The scheme is outlined in the Labour party policy report on "Socialism and the Condition of the People," which is issued in mail week. z

The "Big Five" are Barclays, Lloyds, Midland, National Provincial, and Westminster Banks. The report declores that they have something approaching a monopoly of deposit banking in this country and that there is also lack of co-ordination between them, sayy the "Manchester Guardian."

A SMALL DIRECTORATE.

The Government, it is stated, should acquire the shares of the "Big Five", and therewith the right to nominate the directors. A comparatively small directorate should be appointed by the Government on grounds of ability and willingness to carry out the work under the new conditions in place of the five large existing directorates. A large saving would thus be effected in directors' fees, some of which could be devoted to the creation of a really efficient statistical and research department, which does not now exist.

REDUNDANT BRANCH PREMISES

To avoid the danger of loss of liquicity by the Banking Corporation while furnishng the necessary credits for industry, a new credit institution should be created, as recommended by the Macmillan Committee, but under public ownership and control, to grant intermediate credits to approved industries ond to agriculture. This institution should take over at a reasonable valuation the frozen credits which the Banking Corpiration will inherit from the joint-stock banks and which have so greatly impaired the liquidity of the latter.

Other of the banks and financial houses should be merged in the Banking Corporation, while control over the discount houses and acceptance houses would be secured through the socialised Bank of England and through the Banking Corporation.

"BIG FIVE'S" HEAVY OVEWHEAD CHARKES.

In a criticism of the manavement fo the jointstock banks the report states:

Each of the "Big Five" has a large and highly paid directorate, many of the members of which, it may be surmised, contribute little to the formulation of the bank's policy. Thus Barclays, in 1932, had a central directorate of 44 members, Lloyds of 33, the Midland of 33, the National Provincial of 24, and the Westminster of 26. In addition, Barclays Banw had 98 local directors and the National Provincial 31. The corresponding figures for the other three are not published.

Directors' fees amounted to £304,624 for the year -931—Barclays £93,236, Lloyds £50,699, Midland £50,411, National Provincial £47,581, Westminster £43,777. These figures do not include managing directors' salaries.

So heavy are the banks' overhead charges that it is understood that a minimum of 2 per cent has to be charged as interest on advances in order to cover these alone. This explains why, although the Bank rate has been reduced to such a low figures, the joint-stock banks have refused correspondingly to reduce their interest charges on advances and overdrafts, though they have shown no reluctance in reducing the rate of interest which they allow on deposit account. The policy of cheap money has been held up and in large measure rendered ineffective, by this obstacle of the excessive overhead charges of the joint-stock banks.

"INSIDERS" WHO "SKIM OFF CREAM."

Discussing the question of "financial middlemen," the report states:

The City of London and the financial world generally stands in need of drastic reorganisation for the benefit of productive industry. Too many people and too many private financial institutions are getting a living in the City and elsewhere as financial middlemen, many rendering no real social service, and some by anti-social speculation and otherwise rendering actual disservice to the community.

There are too many soft jobs in the City for influential people, too many multiple directorships carrying fat fees without real functions, too much patronage based on family and business connections. As recent investigations in America have shown, the world of capitalist finance is dominated by little rings of "insiders" who "skim off the cream" from the labours of others and enrich themselves through a system of illegitimate privilege.

A Labour Government must seek to introduce greater efficiency anw greater simplicity into our financial institutions, to squeeze out unnecessary financial middlemen and parasites, and to mobilise to the full all our financial resources and direct them in accordance with social need and Socialist planning.

NATIONAL INVESTMENT BOARD.

In order to perform its duties effectively the National Investment Board will need to be furnisher with a schedule of capital requirements to be financed by a loan to which priority shoudd be given in the raising of new capital issues. Such a schedule, it is stated, should include provision for:

1. The re-equipment of socialised industries and also of industries not yet ripe for socialisation but requiring drastic measures of reorganisation under public control.

2. A programme of electrification including the electrification of the socialised railway system.

3. The erection of publicly owned plants in the mining areas for the extraction of oil and other by-products from coal, to be worked in conjunction with the socialised mining industry.

4. A programme of building to include housing, schools and hospitals worked out in accordance with regional plans.

5. A programme of land drainage and water supply to be worked out in conjunction with one another and also based upon regional plans.

6. A programme of agricultural development, including a vigorous extension of afforestation and forest holdings based on the public ownership of the land.

7. A programme of roads, bridges, and harbours.

8. A programme of municipal development of many kinds.

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day

ZANDU
Draksh-Asava

Delicious
&
Best

Body and Brain Refresher

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS : :

FOR SALE
In Various Sizes
At Annas 4 *Per lb.*
Write to the MANAGER
"Bombay Chronicle"

Avoid Dangers of Delay!

The Great Eastern Life

HAS DEVISED A SPECIAL PLAN

For Those
WHOSE ONLY EXCUSE IS

'Can't Afford It!'

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:—
M. V. MERCHANT,
BRANCH MANAGER
50-52, Churchgate Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

REPRESSION IN NAME OF FEDERATION

Indian States Protection Act Grants Protection To Princes But Forges More Fetters For Press And People

The statement of objects and reasons of the Indian States Protection Act 1933 says:—

Experience in recent years has shown that the ordinary law is not adequate to afford States in India the protection they may reasonably expect against activities which may be carried on in British India with the object of subverting, or exciting disaffection towards, or interfering with the administration of such States. The forthcoming constitutional changes, moreover, make it desirable that the authoties in British India should have power to protect units of the Federation from agitation directed against them from British India. Such agitation may involve (a) attacks in the press, (b) the organization of activities directed against State authority, and (c) the organization of movements for the entry into a State of bodies of persons from British India. It is considered that the administration of the States which are under the suzerainty of the Crown should be given protection against such activities and the Bill has been prepared with that general object.

PROVISIONS OF BILL.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th August.

After section 15 of the Indian Penal Code the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"15A. The word 'India' denotes British India, together with the territories of any Indian Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of the Queen exercised through the Governor General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor General of India."

In section 121A of the Indian Penal Code, after the words "or any Local Government," the words "or the Administration of any State in India" shall be inserted.

PRESS ACT AMENDMENT.

The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, as amended by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932, shall be interpreted—

(a) as if in sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, after clause (i) the following word and clause were inserted, namely:—

"or

(j) to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection towards the Administration established in any State in India," and

(b) as if in Explanation 2 and Explanation 3 to the said sub-section, after the word "Government" the words "or Administration," and after the letter and brackets "(d)" the words, letter and bracket "or clause (j)" were inserted;

and any power which might, by reason of such insertions but not otherwise, be exercised by the Local Government under that Act if so altered, may also be exercised by the Governor General in Council; and for the purpose of enabling the Governor General in Council to exercise such powers, the Act shall be interpreted as if references to the Local Government were references to the Governor General in Council.

BANNING ASSEMBLY.

When a District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that there is in his jurisdiction a movement for the promotion of assemblies of persons for the purpose of proceeding from British India into the territory of a State in India and that the entry of such persons into the said territory or their presence therein is likely or will tend to cause interference with the Administration of the said State or danger to human life or safety or a disturbance of the public tranquillity or a riot or an affray within the said territory, he may, by order in writing stating the material facts of the case, prohibit within the area specified in the order the assembly of five or more persons in furtherance of the said movement.

When an order under sub-section (1) has been made, and for so long as it remains in force, any assembly of five or more persons held in contravention of the order shall be an unlawful assembly within the meaning of section 141 of the Indian Penal Code, and the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code and of Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply accordingly.

An order under sub-section (1) shall be notified by proclamation, published in the specified area in such places and in such manner as the Magistrate may think fit, and a copy of such order shall be forwarded to the Local Government.

No order under sub-section (1) shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof, unless the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, otherwise directs.

POWER TO PROHIBIT.

Where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate, there is sufficient ground for proceeding under this section, such Magistrate may, by written order stating the material facts of the case and strved in the manner provided by section 134 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, direct any person to abstain from a certain act if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent or tends to prevent interference with the Administration of a State in India or danger to human life or safety or a disturbance of the public tranquillity or a riot or an affray within the said State. An order under sub-section (1) may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed "ex parte."

An order under sub-section (1) may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally.

A District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate may, either on his own motion or on the application of any person aggrieved, rescind or alter any order made under sub-section (1) by himself or by his prodecessor in office.

Where such an application is received, the Magistrate shall afford to the applicant an early opportunity of appearing before him either in person or by pleader and showing cause against the order; and if the Magistrate rejects the application wholly or in part he shall record in writing his reasons for so doing.

No order under sub-section (1) shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof unless the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, otherwise directs.

PENALTY.

Whoever disobeys or neglects to comply with any direction contained in an order made under sub-section (1) of section 6, or in such order as altered under sub-section (4) of that section, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(2) An offence under this section shall be an offence for which a police-officer may arrest without warrant.

BABAR DEVA'S COMPANIONS

Sub-Judge Passes Decree For Moneys Advanced For Defence

JAMBUSAR, Sept. 1.

A money-lender of Jambusar filed a suit against Haribhai Parbhudas and others for money advanced on the security of mortgaged properties for defending the companions of Babar Deva who were alleged to the members of a joint Hindu family.

It may be recalled that Babar Deva was sentenced to death and was eventually hanged for his crimes, and his companions in one case received varying terms of imprisonment by the Baroda State authorities, in 1925-26.

After release from jail of Ranchhod and Makan, the two companions of Baber, one of them Makan was murdered last year, and the suit was eventually filed against minor sons of Makan whose estate was under the management of Deputy Nazir, Haribhai and Ranchhod.

Mr. T. U. Chapatwalla sub-Judge Jambusar after hearing Rao Sahib P. H. Banatwalla for the Deputy Nazir and M. C. Chhatrapati for the Plaintiff, carefully reviewed the whole case Law on the question of Res-Judicata and other Law points arising in the case, held the minor sons of Makan Parbhudas and their property which was mortgaged, not liable for the plaintiff's claim, and passed a decree against Ranchhod and Haribhai.

JANKI DEVI PRESS SEALED

AJMER, Sept. 1.

The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara has declared forfeited to His Majesty the King-Emperor the machinery formerly belonging to the Janki Devi Printing Press. The police have consequently taken possession of the machinery and have sealed it.—A.P.

SKY-WRITING AT 20,000 FEET

Giant Magic Lantern Will Fling Aloft On Clouds Coloured "Ads."

Zipping hither and yon across the heavens, darts the sky-writer, leaving a smoke-made inscription which too often begins to blur before completed. Or he hits a "bump" that damages his chirography. All needless, these partial failures; at double the altitude, they owuld not occur.

So the English, who appear to take sky-writing a bit more seriously than we do, are for elevating the art literally—and an aeronautical correspondent of the London "Times" tells us:

"It is likely that before the end of the summer sky-writing with smoke willl be done at a height of 20,000 feet. The pilots will have to do their work in electrically-heated suits, and the smoke emitted from the apparatus will probably become half frozen on coming into contact with the air. Aircraft having a high speed will be used. Altho the image will be shown twicea as high a love the earth as hitherto, and will be visible over a much wider area, it will not be made on a much biggerr scale.

"At a height of 20 000 feet, it will be practically out of the area of 'bumps,' and this, together with the partial freezing, is likely to result in the writing remaining legible and unblurred for a longer time."

Another trick: let George do it. Stay on the ground while George—in this instance, a glorified magic-lanttrn—flings your advertisement aloft. At night, with the clouds for a screen, this works beautifully, and we read:

"Night sky-writing will be undertaken by the new searchlight projector invented by Maj. J. C. Savage which is capable of projecting light patterns in various colors on the clouds up to a great height.

"The projector has been in constant use in Germany during the last three years, and has met with so much success that a small yacht has recently been equipped to take the apparatus along the canals and coasts."—Literary Digest.

MELLONS' MILLION A MONTH

Total Assets Of Family Computed At £500 Millions

The income of the Mellons, who own the largest family fortune in America, from its many investments in a score of industries, amounts to about sixty million dollars (twelve million pounds at par) annually, or a million pounds a month.

This is the computation of Mr. Harvey O'Connor, who has made a study of the Mellon Millon Millions and published his "discoveries."

He estimates the family fortune, at the end of years of unprecedented depression, at nearly 2500000000 dollars (five hundred million pounds).

The total assets and resources of the corporations controlled by the Mellon interests are put at 9500000000 dollars (£00000000 — approximately four per cent. of the total wealth of the United States.

The Union Trust Company, the banking firm through which the corporations are controlled, has paid the world's highest dividend 200 per cent. a year.

Mr. Andrew Mellon, the head of the family, is shown to be the wealthiest man in America.

FAMOUS MEMORIST FOR WORLD TOUR

Prof. Timothy D. Avadhani, the famous memorist, who has given many wonderful performances here in the art of memory-training left Bombay on Monday for Karachi.

During the course of his Northern and Eastern tour Prof. Avadhani intends to visit and give performances at varous places including Karachi, Quetta, Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Calcutta and Rangoon, after which he is sailing for South Africa and thence on a world tour via Europe and America.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Hindu Mahasawha at Ajmer in October next, it was resolved to send a deputattion to tour in Northern India with a view to collect funds.

It has also been decided to hold the All-India Rajput Sammelan on the occasion of the Hindu Mahasabha Session.

Simultaneously with the Dayanand Semi-Centenery in October there will also be held an All-India Womens' Conference. Two of the main objects of the Conference will be to devise plans for the establishment of a woman's Home and the education of adult women.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

I. L. O. Suggest Constructive Action In India Despite Whitley Commission's Adverse Opinion

NEW DELHI.
(By Mail)

With peak figures reached in respect of unemployment in almost every country during the last two years, the subject of unemployment insurance is at the present time invested with special importance. The Questionnaire, just to hand, issued by the I. L. O. regarding "Unemployment Insurance and various forms of relief for unemployed" is, therefore, bound to evoke considerable interest among students of labour problems and social workers generally.

The 17th I. L. Conference of 1933, it will be recalled, held a first discussion on the subject of unemployment insurance and placed it on the agenda of the 18th I. L. Conference of 1934 for second and final discussion. The present Questionnaire contains the main points on which States Members of the I. L. O. are to be consulted regarding the Draft Convention contemplated on the subject and thus supplies valuable indications about the possible lines of any international agreement that is to be concluded on the subject.

The methods of organising unemployment insurance schemes differ greatly from country to country, the principal forms being compulsory insurance, voluntary insurance, unemployment assistance, and in U. S. A., unemployment reserves. The Questionnaire deals with all these varied forms comprehensively under "unemployment benefit schemes" which include within their scope all categories of workers with the exception of seamen. Several points of a highly technical nature are involved in the administration of these schemes, and the Questionnaire, which runs into a series of 35 questions grouped under such headings as form of international regulation, definition of unemployment, scope of application, benefit conditions, benefits, resources, administrative organisation, treatment of foreign workers, etc., deals with all the varied aspects of the problem. The following salient points stand out from the mass of detailed technical issues raised for consideration by Governments.

DEFINITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

In respect of future international regulation, the Questionnaire is drawn up on the assumption that the Conference will be called upon to deal with a Draft Convention and a complementary recommendation on the subject and that the benefit schemes provided for are to be compulsory assurance, voluntary insurance, unemployment insurance, or a combination of the three systems or of any two of them. A definition of 'unemployment' is considered necessary and a differentiation is sought to be made between total and short time unemployment.

Regarding the scope of application, what is planned is the inclusion of all categories of wage-earners and salaried workers (seamen do not come within the perview of the contemplated Convention), with the exception of such groups as domestic servants, non-manual workers whose earnings exceed a certain sum, workers whose employment is of a seasonal or casual nature, workers above and below certain ages and apprentices. The right to benefit is sought to be conditioned by the proof that the claimant is capable and available for work, is unable to obtain suitable employment (employment in a different occupation or district, or under inferior wage rates, or in an undertaking where a strike or lock out is in progress, etc., may be closed as unsuitable employment), and also by a qualifying period.

GOVERNMENTS CONSULTED.

With reference to benefits, Governments are consulted as to whether they should be paid in cash, whether they should be varied in accordance with the rate of contribution, occupation and age and sex of the worker, whether payment should be paid only for limited periods, and if so, whether the periods should differ in times of normal and economic conditions and in times of depression. On the financial and administrative aspects of unemployment insurance, Governments are consulted as to whether the Draft Convention should provide for the payment of contributions by (a) the workers admitted to the benefit schemes, (b) by the employers of such workers, and (c) by public authorities and, if so, what proportions of their respective contributions should be, and also whether, in the administration of these schemes public authorities, and workers and employers' organisations should not participate.

The discussions at the 17th I. L. Conference show that the principle behind the provision of benefit schemes for the involuntarily unemployed has secured broadly speaking, the acceptance of all groups, including employers. Since 1919, unemployment benefit schemes have been adopted or extended in a large number of countries and considerable experience has been gained regarding their working not only during the comparatively normal period prior to 1929 but also during the period of severe depression dating from 1929. At the present time, the compulsory insurance system is in force in nine countries and the voluntary system in the same number and between them they cover over 42 million workers.

WHITLEY COMMISSION

India, however, has remained very backward in this respect. The Whitley Commission in their report record that, though they received some suggestions for the establishment of a statutory system of unemployment insurance, they cannot regard any national system of insurance as feasible at present in India. In addition to the immensity of the numbers involved and the differing conditions of labour in the various provinces, the absence of an industrial population which is both permanent and regular and the resultant rapid turnover of the labour force, tend to make the risk of insurance, difficult of calculation. The Whitley Report, therefore, concludes that, even if the workers were willing to contribute, there is no safe basis in this country on which a scheme could be built. These considerations, however, should not be allowed to stand in the way of constructive action, on modest lines at least, being initiated.

ALL FEEL THE PINCH.

The experience of most countries reveals a general tendency for unemployment schemes to begin with independent, local voluntary effort and to develop gradually into nation-wide contributory systems, frequently compulsory, national authorities bearing a considerable part of the cost. Unemployment is rife in India and all classes of labour, agricultural, industrial, maritime and salaried employees are beginning to feel its pinch. If it is not immediately possible to initiate a country-wide system of insurance in this country, the possibilities of voluntary effort, especially in respect of separate categories of labour are very great.

STAMPING OUT "VULGARIZATION"

Nazis Find It Hard To Check Exploitation Of National Revival

"Kitsch" is a useful German word meaning all that is vulgar, cheap sentimental, and commercial in the arts.

It has recently been appropriated by Dr. Goebbels, the young man responsible for enlightening the German people as to the aims and nature of National-Socialism, to describe the "vulgarization of the National Revival," and its exploitation for commercial purposes.

But while he and his ministry of Propaganda have set themselves the task of stamping out these tendencies, they are finding it very difficult to draw the line between "vulgarization" and "loyal' enthusiasm.

For instance, a government which has set such value on flags and flag-flying can hardly forbid men to sell paper swastika flags and "windmills" to children on the streets.

Similarly, sets of toy troopers, replacing the lead soldiers of a non-Nazi generation, have long been manufactured and sold in official Nazi supply deposits.

The seal of official disapproval, has, however, definitely been set on "The Game of the National Revival"—a sort of "Snakes and Ladders" with "Reds" for snakes.

After the instances of "National Kitsch" which are to be banned include Frankfurter sausages in the form of a swastika, cakes of the same shape, fountain pens with Hitler's portrait, pencils with the Horst-Wessel song envraved on them black-white-and-red ash trays and paper serviettes, swastika lamshades, and even—toilette paper decorated with a swastika.

"SLUR ON GERMANY".

The portraits in metal, alabaster, porcelain, and so on, which are lightly tolerated by the kings of other lands are considered a "slur on Germany" when Hitler's likeness is thus offered for sale. The wrath of officialdom has been incurred by a butcher of East Prussia, who exhibited at a Trade Fair a portrait of Hitler in lard, recalling that of the Prince of Wales in butter at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

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COTTON MARKETS NARROW & FEATURELESS

Present Prices Discount Bearish Factors

INCREASED WEEVIL INFESTATION

Crop Movement Restricts Buying

Bombay, Sept. 4.

On Saturday the New York and New Orleans cotton futures markets were closed and will remain closed to-day. The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady and featureless at a rise of one point. The market ruted steady on rumours that inflation is possible. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.60d per lb.

East Indian cotton futures were unchanged with January delivery 4.73. Egyptian futures also closed unchanged with spot cotton one to 2 points lower.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trading on the New York cotton exchange was comparatively quiet. Advances encountered hedge selling and realising, while covering and trade or Commission house buying checked declines. Trading was restricted owing to the approach of holidays and a disposition to await general business or crop developments.

More complaints have been received of increased weevil infestation. Southern hedge selling has increased but has not yet been burdensome. Japanese buying in the South-West has tapered off but there are reports of some improvement in general export demand.

Domestic mills are mostly holding off, pending renewed demand for goods. Inflationary talk has quietened down, the opinion gaining ground that no chance in currency policies is likely until effects of the National Recovery Administration's campaign are determined.

Meanwhile there are many expressions of confidence in values as a long range proposition but fears of increasing movement of the new crop is restricting buying.

INFLATION.

The "Commerce and Finance" states:—

"It is a truism that an excessive rise in prices injures creditors no loss seriously than a heavy decline in prices injures debtors. It is stability of price level which constitutes justice and favours sound expansion of business. Since the past three years have witnessed a major decline in prices, the restoration of average price level of 1925-1928 the approximate level at which a large part of the world's debt was incurred or refinanced, would bring about a more equitable relationship between debtors and creditors. Even creditors will benefit by moderate inflation since they will then be able to collect on the amounts due them whereas further deflation would have injured creditors and debtors alike.'

BUREAU REPORT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report issued to-day state as under:—

The next bureau report will be published on Friday, 8th inst. Private estimates so far to hand show increases and range from 12 1|2 to 13 million bales but it remains to be seen whether the yield of 198.4 lbs. per acre indicated in August has been maintained and also whether the amount of acreage abandoned may prove to be larger than the 10,394,000 acres estimated by the Bureau on 1st August.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from the Liverpool representative of the New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

"China crop expected record size and Japanese likely big buyers owing boycott Indian cottons. Assuming Indian crop 5,050 tentatively estimate seasons supply 7,819 against 7,154."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market narrow and featureless. Technical position of the market has improved. Present prices discount the "bearish" features of the situation.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The question of wearing badges is now generally approved and it is said that a fairly large number has bought and are wearing badges before entering the trading hall. The Silver market opened steady at Rs. 55/15 but ruled quiet on increased selling. Gold market ruled firm on active buying and short covering.

Ready Silver	55	13	0
1st Settlement	55	13	0
2nd Settlement	56	1	0
Ready Gold	32	12	3
1st Settlement	32	12	6
2nd Settlement	32	13	0

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 4.

Messrs. R.K. Motishaw & Co. have received the following opening quotations of Indian Sterling Loans on the London Stock Exchange:—

3 p.c. ex-dividend £72|5|0.
3-1|2 p.c. ex-dividend £84|5|0.
4-1|2 p.c. £108.
4 p.c. New £101|15|0.
TONE:—Steady

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

F.P. Bales	1933-34.	1932-33.
Receipts to date		
2	9	33	565000	484000
Receipts Yesterday		
2|9|33		22000
Exports to date		
2	9	33	555000	554000
Stock at Ports		
1	9	33	3002000	3327000
Stock at Interior		
Towns 1|9|33	1112000	1261000
Stock at Liverpool		
1	9	33	855000	782000
Visible Supply		
1	9	33	6199000	6497000
Quantity in Sight		
1	9	33	770000	571000
Quantity out of Sight 1|9|33	1115000	877000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 2

Broach A.|May., Op. 202-3|4; Hi. 203-1|4; Lo. 202-1|2; Close 203-1|4.
Oomra D.|J., Op. 172-1|2;' Hi. 172-3|4; Lo. 172-1|2; Close 172-3|4.
Bengal D.|J., Op. 147-3|4; Hi. 148-1|2; Lo. 147-3|4; Close 148-1|2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Bales.
Compta-Dharwar	44
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ...	101
Persians	44
East Africans	51
Total Cotton	240
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,779
Linseed	9,246
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	21
Groundnuts	3,909
Castorseed	205
Rice	19,674
Myrabollams	1,270
Gram	488
Joowar	147
Bajree	870
	Tons.
Coal	3,219

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Receipt from 1st Sept. to 31st August		25,35,322
Same time last season ..		20,94,692
Exports from 1st Sept. to 31st August:—		
	1932|33.	1931|32.
United Kingdom	66,812	25,053
Continent	3,61,824	1,27,988
China	1,35,415	2,09,936
Japan	10,64,653	5,52,508
Coast Ports	29,755	38,315
U.S.A.		25
Total	16,58,459	9,53,825
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1932 to 31st Aug. 1933		1,39,888
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay 1st Sept. 1932 to 31st Aug. 1933		7,11,500
Same time last year		8,27,042
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Leaders and Mills in Bombay on 31st Aug. 1933		7,19,049
Same period last year ...		6,97,832

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources):—

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1932 to 18th August 1933	9,59,569
Same period last year ...	7,38,326
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1932 to 18th Aug. 1933	9,53,939
Same time last year	7,09,856

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Following quiet but steady Liverpool advices the local cotton market opened steady at Rs. 203/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 202/12 but at the decline there was some covering which rallied prices to Rs. 203/4. In the absence of any fresh development in American Cotton markets, business in the local market has fallen off and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. There is a general desire to await the next Bureau report and in view of holidays on Wednesday and Thursday there is little fresh business.' It is said that improved weather over cotton growing districts is helping the growth and the crop progress is reported satisfactory.

Liverpool Market opened quiet at decline of 2 points and later was quoted 4 points lower. There was increased selling in the local market and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M. 200|12.
Oomra D|J. 170|4.
Bengal D|J. 146.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M.G. Broach No. 2	187	185	183	181
M.G. Punjab-Americans	196	194	1½	190
M.G. Surat	237	235	233	231
M.G. Rajpipla	237	235	233	231
M.G. Navsari	247	245	243	241

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Bengal Superfine	152
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F. G.	148
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	148
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	181
Nagpur-Savner Fine	181
Yeotmal Fine	176
Arvi Fine	174
Ellichpur Fine	174
Amraoti-Berar Fine	173
Khamgaon Fine	172
Mulkapur Fine	167
Khandesh Fine	167
Muthia F.G.	157
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	167
Burwah-Sanavad F. G.	172
Ujjain-Shaujaulpur F. G. ...	
Broach F.G.	186
Punjab-American	205
Punjab-American mix ...	195
Cambodia	258|63
Miraj-Sangli	183
Compta Good	183
Bagalkot	173
Busoga	323
Kampala	328

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LIMITED.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 4th day of September, 1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY: VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934.
10-30	Rs. 203|4
12-30	Rs. 203|4
1-30	Rs. 202|12
2-30	Settlement.
4-30	Rs. 201|12
5-30	Rs. 200|8
Highest	Rs. 203|12
Lowest	Rs. 200|8

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Castorseeds September Delivery Opening Rs. 26|2; Lowest Rs. 25-15|6; Closing Rs. 26.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 28; Lowest Rs. 27|12; Closing Rs. 27|15.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery Opening Rs. 28|5; Highest Rs. 28|9|6; Lowest Rs. 28|4; Closing Rs. 28|8|6.

Linseed December Delivery Opening Rs. 7; Closing Rs. 6|15|6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

3-1|2 p.c. G.P.N. Sett.	85|3|0
3-1|2 p.c. G.P.N. Cash	85|3|6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	98-6-0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	98-7-6
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	113-7
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113-9
TAX-RREEES.	
5 per cent 1933 Mysore	112-0
5½ per cent 1938 Mysore	109-0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 B D L	108-3-0
3-1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	94-15-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	101-13
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102-4
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	102/5
4-1/2 1955/60	105/10
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107-2
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	1/7-2
5-1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	106-6
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T B Cash	107-6-0
CORPORATION LOANS (Taxable.)	
4 p.c. B P T 1974	95
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	94-8
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	106
6 per cent M Deb 1954	116-0
6 per cent K P T 1956	116
6-1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	109/8

3-1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 85|7 and declined to Rs. 84|15 on heavy unloading. Later on prices improved to Rs. 85|3 on steady London opening advices.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

In full-pressed Bales.	2|9|33.	Since 1st Septr. This year.
Khandesh		16
Central India		....
Barsi & Nagar		75
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..		....
Berar		103
Central Provinces		....
Total Oomras		194
Dholera		85
N.-W. Provinces		199
Rajputana		25
Sind-Punjab		....
Broach		633
Coompta & Dharwar	44	150
Western & Northern		147
Cocoanada		....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	101	1,689
Persian	44	80
American		21
Egyptian and African	51	2,928
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		....
Total	240	6,151

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed 2-9-33.	1st Sept. to 31st Aug. This year.	
Europe	2,111	428,636
Japan & China	550	1,200,068
Coast Ports		29,755
Up-country by Rail ...		139,888
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		4,169
Total	2,661	1,802,516

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 4.

B. C. RATE:—
T T and D D 1|6
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. and D. D. 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 to Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 months 1/6 5|32 Sept.|Oct.
NEW YORK B C RATE:—
T T 295 1|2 nominal.
Banks selling T T 293 1|2 nominal.
Banks buying T T 290 1|2 nominal.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 600
Banks buying D D 610
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 58 Nominal.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 79.
Banks buying 60 Days 77 1|2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 98.
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 85 1|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 58 Nominal.
BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 97 1|2.
CROSS RATES:—
New York—London 4.54 1|2 2nd inst.
Shanghai—London Nom. 1|3 1|8 4th inst.
Japan—London 1|2 3|16 4th inst.
London—Paris 80.35 2nd inst.
London—Belgium 22.59 2nd inst.
London—Switzerland 16.27 2nd inst.
London—Italy 59.75 2nd inst.
London—Berlin 13.18 2nd inst.
London—Holland 7.81 2nd inst.
London—Stockholm 19.37 1|2 2nd inst.
London—New York 4.53 1|2 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £6.10.8 1|2 1st inst.; £6-11-8 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1|16 1st nst.; 18 1|8 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1|8 1st inst.; 18 3|16 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 36.75 1st inst.; 36 5|8 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 7|16 per cent 1st inst.; 1|2 per cent 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3|4 per cent 1st inst.; 3|4 per cent 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 265 per ton. Per Case of 84lbs. Rs. 20 per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

General Selling At The Advance

STEEL SHARES RULE STEADY

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The share Bazar opened very steady with a cheerful tone but immediately the advance was checked by general Selling. Mill Cement and Electric shares were

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Bom. Dyeing 776 73-2 75 76 74.
Century 223.
Central India 316.
Fazalbhoy 280 78 73 76 74.
Kohinoor 157-58.
New Great 151.
Pearl 166 163 61 65 62.
Simplex 77.
Swadeshi 250-48.
Bundi 26-12 10.
1. Cement 308 10 8 7.
T. Steel Dfd. 195 96 93 97 93.
T. Steel Ord. 54-2 4 2 8 12 6.
B. Steam 285 82 83.
B. Burma 378 77 76.
Tata Hydro 162.
Andhra 1473 70 72 71.
Tram. Ord. 146.

unfavourably affected. Buyers were disappointed and the undertone of the market was poor. Tata Steel Second Preference shares rose to Rs. 106/- but there was some profit taking which resulted in a small relapse. In view of holidays there was not much fresh business. The market will remain open for one hour only on Tuesday.

TEXTILE MILLS.	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance	336	4
500 Bom. Cotton	N40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	771	4
250 Bradbury	90	0
110 Century	221	4
100 Central India	313	2
100 Colaba	87	8
100 Coorla	116	0
100 Crescent	46	4
250 Currim	60	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	472	8
1 E D. Sassoon	0-3-6	
100 Elphinstone	3	8
250 Fazal	271	4
100 Finlay	105	
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	121	4
1000 Hindustan	1750	xd
100 Indore	316	14
50 Kastoorchand	5	0
100 Khatau	69	8
100 Kohinoor	156	14
250 Laxmi	845	0
100 Madhowji	7	0
250 Madras United	82	8
1000 Morarji	490	0
250 Model	61	4
50 Mysore	98	2
200 New Great	150	10
100 Oosmanshahi	N 110	0
250 Pabani	90	10
250 Pearl	160	10
100 Phoenix	335	0
25 Sassoon Silk	48	12
1000 Sholapur	3300	0
50 Simplex	77	8
100 Swadeshi	244	6
100 Swan	71	4
25 Tata	25	
500 Vishnu	1587	8
1000 Western	875	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	100	
25-50 Central	94	12
500 Imperial	1200	
125-500 Imp. Contry.	187	8
50-100 India	107	8
5 Union	4|11|6	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	26	10
70 Gwalior	91	4
250 Indian	302	8
40 Katni Def.	1085	
100 Katni Ord.	290	
75 Okha	139	6
10 Punjab	18	
100 Shahabad	293	12
70 United	66	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	11	5
15-75 New India	27	6
200 Oriental	3550	
10-100 Vulcan	7	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	150	
1000 Andhra Valley	1468	12
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	146	4
100 Bom. Suburban	131	4
10 Broach	12	
100 Karachi	185	0
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	167	8
100 Tata Hydro	161	14
1000 Tata Power	1017	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	780	0
100 Amr. Patty	114-6xd	
100 C. Provnce	84	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	81	4
100 Gujrat	60	8
100 Mandra Bhon	75	0
100 Pachora Jamner	62	8
100 Sara Sirajgung	64	0
500 Tapty Valley	715	
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur	17	14
30 Tata Steel Def.	193	2
75 Tata Steel Ord.	54	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	208	12
50 Belapur Sugar	200	
250 Bombay Steam	286	4
125 Bombay Burma	375	10
50 Do. Contry.	135	
8sh. B.B. Petrol	3	2
50 Bom. Telephone	98	4
100 Ind. Bleaching	176	4
100 Ind. Radio Df.	535	0
100 Do. Ord.	475	0
1000 Port Canning	680	
15 Scindia	11	0
30 Tata Construction	62	12
25 Tata Oil	22	0
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1235	0
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	270	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	75	12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	520	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	117	8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	132	8
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	1
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	125	10
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1310	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st . N	161	14
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd (b)	104	
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill (c)	12	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	620	0

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN BURMA & BENGAL

Official Report Gives Heavy Rainfall Warning In Lower Burma Malabar And Mysore During Next 36 Hours

POONA, Sept. 4.

The monsoon has been vigorous in Lower Burma and active in Bengal and Orissa. Widespread thunderstorm rain is reported from South Madras, Mysore and Deccan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, South Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and Southeast Madras, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, West Central India, Central Provinces, Kashmir, East Rajputana and Konkan.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair quarter of an inch, Diamond Island six; Amherst five; Victoria Point, and Mergui three; Gwa two; Tavoy one and a half; Kyaukpyu three-quarters; Bogra and Dinajpur three; Balasore two; Shillong and Darjeeling one; Dhubri, Cherrapunji, Narayanganj and Chalbasa a half; Jhalrapatam a half; Sonamarg a quarter. Ending four Mednagar and Belgaum; Negapatam, Cuddapah and Mercara one and a half; Vellore, Kodaikanal three-quarters and Mysore and Kurnool a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Bengal and the monsoon will continue to be strong in Lower Burma. Thunderstorm rain will continue to be widespread in South Madras, Mysore and Deccan and extend in North Madras Coast.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma, Malabar, and Mysore during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 4-9-33 Colaba Point 0.01" Fort 0.70" J J Hospital 0.25" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.02."

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 43.24" Fort 69.08" J J Hospital 50.34" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 45.87."

Total for the corresponding period of 1932. Colaba Point 55.21" Fort 62.36" J J Hospital 58.59."

Total (Colaba corresponding period of 1931 Point 97.75"

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorologcal Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-9-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.4 degrees (3.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (1.8 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 10.0 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 46.09 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,800 wiles away from Bombay was recorded by the scismographs at the Colaba observatory at 22 hrs 21 m. (I S T) on Saturday the 2nd September.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER

READING DATED 4-9-33.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (5-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.6 F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ROUND WORLD BY CANOE

Voyage To Take Three Years

STRETHFORD, LANCASHIRE (By Air Mail).

Two young Lancashire men, Kenneth Savage and Cecil Edgar, set off to-day on the Bridgewater Canal here in a 14-feet canoe for a voyage round the world.

The canoe was pushed from Savage's home on a trailer and a large crowd gave the adventurers a rousing farewell.

The journey will take at least three years and the young men have only taken a minimum kit. They have a stock of photographs of themselves which they hope to sell to obtain food.

The route is to be from Lancashire to London by inland waterways, across the English Channel, down the Mediterranean, through the Suez Canal to the Red Sea for India and then to South America. They hope to return across the Atlantic.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1933

N. I. R. A. Code War In Full Swing

Ford Objects To Labour Clause And Refuses To Recognise Unions

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

Among the latest developments of the United States Recovery campaign is the proposal of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (which is legally barred from making direct loans to industry) to ease the alleged credit stagnation by negotiating loans to mortgage companies established throughout the country.

Mr. East man who is the Railway Co-ordinator, has recommended to railways to adjust wages and how is conformity with the recovery programme.

Mr. Henry Ford's position remains undefined. He objects to the labour clause, refuses to recognise Labour Unions and will not accede to any law by which his rivals will get access to his books.

Coal and Retail codes are also still unsettled. Alleging flagrant violation of N. R. A. code, 2,500 Trade Union employees of the Chevrolet Motor Company, St. Louis, affiliated to the General Motors, have protested to Mr. Roosevelt that several local Union officials and members of the Code Committee have been discharged.

Gandhiji in consultation with Mr. C. F. Andrews, Standing by the side of Gandhiji is Miraben (Miss Slade): Picture taken at Parnakuti, Poona, on Saturday.

Bhore Throws Light On Trade Parleys

Noyce Will Represent Labour In Indo-Japanese Pourparlers, Says He

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The horror caused by the Midnapore outrage found expression in talks among members of the Legislative Assembly, just before the House met to-day. This topic overshadowed every other matter, and Maulana Shafi Daudi's motion of adjournment to raise a debate on the unsatisfactory reply of the Army Secretary regarding the bombing of Kotkai roused relatively less interest in the lobbies.

Members are hoping that the Home Member would be able to give the fullest possible details about the Midnapore outrage replying to short notice question of Mr. F. E. James of the Europeans Group.

Cotton industry interests were also planning in the lobbies their programme and the attitude they would adopt regarding the bill extending the existing protection till March next.

Members also noticed an innovation to-day, when they found Members. Rooms and lobbies placarded for the first time with notices intimating the election of Standing Committee for the Commerce Department. This practice will be observed in case of all elections to such committees.

INTERPELATIONS.

At the question hour, Sir Joseph Bhore replying to Sardar Sant Singh's questinons put by Mr. Gayaprasad Singh said that Government enquiries did not reveal the existence of any combination among oil companies to raise prices in India.

Sir Joseph Bhore answering Mr. Maswood Ahmad said that the following industries had applied for protection under the Safeguarding of the Industries Act.

Wire and Wire-Nail; Woollen Mill; Straw Board; Pottery; Iron and Steel Pipes; Cotton Braid; Soap; Beer; Paper; Cement; Hosiery; Cotton textiles; Cotton handkerchiefs; Enamelled Ware; Cotton piecegoods; Glass; Rubbersoled canvas shoes; Cotton yarn; Wood screws; Mother of pearl buttons; Leather and leather choes; silk; vegetable oil; Pencil; Chemicals; paints; Fruit growing; Playing Cards School slate; Hurricane lanterns; Leather belting; Bobbin manufacturing; Umbrella making; Sugarcandy; Ink industry; Agricultural implements Industry; Indian handloom industry; Indian Cable Co.; Iron and steel cast foundering.

TRADE PARLEYS.

Sir Joseph Bhore added that the Japanese Delegation which was coming to India would represent the Government of Japan and would have negotiations with the representatives of the Government of India.

Government would no doubt ensure that during negotiations, they would keep every possible touch with the industrial, commercial and other interests.

Mr. B. Das: What about labour and consumers' interests?

Sir Joseph Bhore: All the interests will be consulted.

Mr. Joshi: Who will represent Labour interests?

Sir Joseph Bhore: The interests of labour will be safe in the hands of my friend Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Industries, and Labour. (Cheers.)

Mr. Joshi: Will he represent Government or Labour?

Sir Joseph Bhore: He will of course represent the Government and also Labour.

FILM CENSORSHIP.

Sir Harry Haig replying to Mr. Sadiq Hasan's question that the censorship of films was offensive to Muslim sentiments said that he had received no complaints recently from any Muslim Bodies. Government however, were fully alive to the importance of ensuring that the censorship of films was efficiently conducted, and only very recently they had addressed Local Governments on the subject generally.

There was a Muslim representative on each of the Censorship Boards (Except the Burma Board).

Apart from this, the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police might suspend the certificate granted by the Board and the Local Government had the power to declare any film passed by the Board as an uncertified film in whole or in part of the province.

Sir Harry Haig added that the Government realised fully the importance of ensuring the proper and efficient censorship of films and made elaborate arrangements to secure this end.

MIDNAPORE OUTRAGE

M. L. A. Gives Short Notice Question In Assembly For Details

STUDENTS AS CULPRITS

British Press Sees In It Argument To Maintain Police & Military In Full Strength.

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Mr. F. F. James has given notice of a short notice question to be asked at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Assembly asking Government to furnish full information to the House regarding the murder of Mr. B. E. J. Burge, District Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore.

It is understood that notice of a short notice question has also been given by Mr. Ghose Malik to be asked in the Council of State for further information about the Midnapore outrage.—A. P.

HOW ASSASSIN WAS OVERPOWERED

Police Officers Risk Their Lives

MIDNAPORE, Sept. 4.

Further enquiries disclose that Mr. Norton Jones, Additional Superintendent of Police and Mr. Smith, Inspector of the Reserve Police, risked their lives in attempting to save Mr. Burge. As the alleged assassin started firing, Jones and Smith both in football kit, simultaneously rushed at him, overpovered and disarmed him at the end.

The man secured by Jones fired at him but missed. Mr. Burge's armed orderlies shot down the assassins, one of whom died on the spot while the other died in hospital yesterday.

The youth who died yesterday was a school student attending the Matriculation classes till about 2 p.m. while the other was a former student of the local college, having abandoned his studies about six months back.

The total number of arrests now number sixty.—A. P.

ANTI-VALERA COMBINE

Settlement With Britain Is In Forefront Of Programme

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.

The Policy of the new United Ireland Party, which, it is assumed, will result from the Convention on 8th September of all Free State parties opposed to Mr. De Valera is according to the Centre Party as follows:—

The reunion of Ireland as the most important constitutional issue;

Maintenance of Ireland's right to decide whether to remain a member of the British Commonwealth, and subject to such right, to preserve Ireland's position in the Commonwealth in view of the economic advantages and better prospects of unity resulting therefrom;

To restore Irish prosperity by settlement with Britain;

To promote agriculture as the main source of Irish prosperity;

To reduce public expenditure;

To obliterate speedily Civil War memories; and Protect individual liberty.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The fact that Mr. Burge was assassinated in the presence of armed guards has furnished ni "prima facie" grounds for criticizing protective measures of the Provincial Government, declares the "Times."

The Military forces in Bengal will have to be maintained at their present strength to ensure law and order, and the strength of the Provincial Police must be secured against false economies inspired by Congress intrigues.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that it should be remembered that there has been steady imp[illegible]ment in most of the disturbed districts.

The "Daily Mail" points out that the latest foul crime will add to the strength of the ever-growing opposition to the White Paper.

The "Morning Post" declares that even the smooth-tongued officialism in Brtain will have difficulty in explaining away the outrage.—Reuter.

CITY FATHER GETS 6 MONTHS

Arrested While Addressing Meeting On Congress Programme

COIMBATORE, Sept. 2.

Mr. T. Rathavachari, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, who attempted it is alleged, to address a meeting on Congress programme to-day in the Town Hall Compound was arrested by the Police.

He was produced before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Coimbatore, in the evening and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and was placed in "B" class.+A.J.

NO GENERAL ELECTION YET

De Valera Unperturbed By Union Of Opposition Forces

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.

"No" replied Mr. De Valera when Reuter asked if in view of the union of the opposition, he would declare a general election. When it was suggested that the Labourites in the Dail might withdraw their support of Fianna Fail, he admitted that as that would mean the Government would be left with a majority of one, they could not carry on.

The general feeling in the city, however, is that Mr. De Valera is able to count on the support of Labourites who do not want an election yet.

Mr. De Valera derlares that the position of the National Guard in relation to the ban depends on whether it will really cease to exist, or merely become one of the federation of opposition groups.—Reuter.

RE-BIRTH OF "JUSTICE"

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

"The New Times", which was started by the Rajah of Bobbili, Chief Minister, as leader of the Justice Party in January 1933 soon after "Justice" went into liquidation has again assumed the old name of "Justice" from today, as the legal proceedings in connection with its liquidation are none over.

Announcing what is described as re-birth of 'Justice' the journal says that it is the harbinger of the new era in India—an era of political awakening social consciourness religious realisation and economic adjustment.—A. P.

REDUCE FEES FOR GRAZING

Nasik District Shepherds Urge Government To Grant Relief

(From A Correspondent).

NANDGAON, Sept. 1.

A largely attended meeting of Shepherds of various places, such as Satana, Malegaon, Chandor, Niphad Sakri and others was held at Nandgaon, District Nasik, under the Presidentship of Mr. D. B. Shinde when resolutions were passed urging. The Government to reduce the present grazing fee of annas four per Sheep to one anna. (2) To stop the present practice of collecting grazing fee of annas four from every lamb as soon as it is born. (3) To exempt every lamb from paying any fee till it completes its first year and (4) To open more jungles for the sheep to graze in, in as much as, the present jungles have been found to be quite insufficient.

A sub-Committee with Mr. S. A Chavhan as Chairman was formed to place the matter before the Government.

WORK OF EVIL SPIRITS?

Bitter Experience Of Girl Of 18

SOFIA, (By Mail).

Unless Marie Gekoff sleeps in church at night evil spirits come and cut up her clothes, according to "La Bulgarie".

Marie is a pretty girl of 18 and lives in the village of Clementinovo, Bulgaria. One morning she woke to find her clothes had been cut to pieces with scissors. This happened a second time and then her father, much alarmed, hid behind her bed to watch. Nobody came near the room, yet in the morning Marie's clothes were in shreds.

The girl went to sleep with neighbours, but the same thing happened. She tried leaving her clothes with neighbours while she slept at home, but it was no use.

At last, reduced to her last frock, Marie went to sleep in the village church....and her clothes were untouched.—Reuter.

BRITISH MINISTER FOR CHINA

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Mr. Alexander Cadogan head of the League of Nation's section of the Foreign Office has been appointed Minister in China in succession to Sir Miles Lampson.—Reuter.

W5 FLIES OVER MOSCOW

Riga Story Of Crash During Trial Flight Is Sheer Invention

MOSCOW, Sept. 4.

Report of the crash of airship W5 is an invention, as at present it is flying over Moscow.—Reuter.

NAPOLEAN'S HAIR IN A BARN

Old Englishman Would Not Have It Under His Roof

A testy old Englishman hated the memory of the Corcican Hence a relic of great value was banished from under his family rooftree. The singular facts are unfolded in a letter from Mrs. E. Mary Shepherd to the London "Sunday Observer." Thus:

"Sir,—I have read the paragraph in last Sunday's "Observer" re: a lock of Napoleon's hair, left by a maiden lady, whose relations stated it was the only lock of his hair in existence. This is quite incorrect. We have had one in our family for many years. Sir Pultney Malcolm went into exile with Napoleon, and on leaving him was asked what he would desire for a keepsake. His reply was:

"'Nothing but a lock of your hair, sire.'

"This Napoleon gave to him, and my family inherited it from Sir Pultney. My grandfather so detested Napoleon that he vowed he would never have the hair under his roof, and nobody knew what had become of it until his death, when my father found it in a box in an outhouse, with a note saying he had kept his vow, but had kept the hair, knowing some day it might be valuable. My brother died last year, leaving it to his son, Captain Macaulay. It is sewn into a little purple velvet pad, and my father years ago loaned it to an exhibition at Kingston-on-Thames."

ARRESTS IN AJMER

AJMER, Sept. 4

Two more Satyagrahis have been arrested, one for preaching boycott of foreign goods in a train from Ajmer to Beawar and the other for offering Satyagraha at foreign cloth shops in Naya Bazar.

The total number of arrests up to date is 32 men and 19 women.—A. P.

MURDERED IN BED

Friend Of Victim Is Alleged To Have Confessed His Guilt

Hardly a day passes without the city hearing either a case of suicide due to financial difficulties, or of cold blooded murder, in most cases, money being the cause of it.

Not even four days have passed since the cold blooded murder of the Parsi Contractor at Bori Bunder and now comes news of another dastardly murder committed in the early hours of Monday morning.

Finding that his room-mate, who was worrying him every now and then for the money he owed, was fast asleep on a cot and there were none near about, a Bhayya approached the cot with a knife and stabbed him in the neck at 12-30 a.m. Immediately after the act, he threw the knife and ran to the nearest policeman and informed him that a friend of his had been stabbed.

The Bhayya with the policeman came to the Patel's Wadi at Nalgaum Road, and removed Jooransingh Buba Anand, the victim to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died later.

"The friend", who had rushed to bring the police constable broke down, while he was being cross-examined by Inspector Wagle and Deputy Inspector Sattam of the Kingsway Police Station and is stated to have made a confession of his guilt, and was put under arrest.

MURDERED IN BED.

It appears that the suspect Buiioo Nepal and the deceased, a worker in the Parel Workshop lived together in a room at Patel's Wadi. The suspect owed some money to a friend of the deceased, about which the deceased was reminding the suspect now and then with a view to repayment.

At about 12-30, this morning it appears that the suspect finding that the deceased was alone and that there were none nearabout, stabbed him in the neck and ran posthaste to bring a police constable and in his hurry fell down and got several abrasions. Later, while being cross-examined broke down and confessed his guilt.

Formal evidence was recorded by the City Coroner on Monday morning and the inquest was postponed to September 13, to allow the police time to carry on their investigations.

The accused was placed before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, and remanded in custody until the 18th inst.

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